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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Miners' Screen Bill Passed by the House, Amended.

Batch of Western Bills Passed—Allegheny Citizens Petition for Centennial Appropriation—Free Bridge Over the Ohio at the Junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers—Western Penitentiary Removal—Additional Insane Asylum—Night Sessions of Both Houses.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 6, 1873.

SENATE.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the following Western bills:

Act to amend the charter of the borough of Latrobe.

Act incorporating the West Penn Coal Company.

Act incorporating the Brownsville Construction Company.

Act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Cove City Railroad.

Act enabling the School Directors of Chartiers township to borrow money.

Act authorizing the School Directors of Etna to borrow money.

Act providing for the grading, etc., of Kirkpatrick street, Pittsburgh.

Act confirming report of viewers in certain cases in Allegheny county.

An act relating to the evidence of title to real estate in the county of Allegheny.

A further supplement to an act consolidating the several wards of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

Supplement to an act to incorporate the East End Life Insurance Company, conferring banking privileges.

An act to incorporate the Compound Trust bank, with amendments.

Authorizing the city of Allegheny to issue water bonds.

An act to vacate Coral street, in Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh.

To incorporate the Youghiogheny River Improvement Company.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. McClure, supplement to divorce law, providing that the person guilty of adultery shall not marry during the life time of the party getting the divorce.

Mr. McKinley, supplement to the New Castle and Franklin Railroad.

Mr. Humphreys, supplement to act relating to Board of Health of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Rutan—Act to appoint an Inspector of Oil in Butler county.

Additional Insane Asylum.

The bill to erect an additional insane asylum in the northeastern part of the State was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following miscellaneous business was disposed of:

Mr. Allison, of Washington, presented the following bills: Supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Monongahela City; supplement to an act releasing Benjamin Coursin from the payment of collateral inheritance tax; also, petitions numerously signed against any change in the Road laws of West Bethlehem township.

Mr. Sample—Petition of nine hundred citizens of Allegheny county praying for a liberal donation to the Centennial celebration; also, an act to authorize the Presbyterian church of Sharpsburg to remove their burial ground.

Mr. Ballantine—An act to erect a free bridge over the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, at the Point, in the city of Pittsburgh; also, an act extending the time for the filing of liens for grading, paving, curbing, and for construction of sewers in the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ramsey—An act authorizing the Treasurer of Allegheny county to publish a list of applicants for tavern license.

Mr. McCormick—Supplement to Penn avenue Improvement Act. This is the bill which passed the City Councils relative to commissioners selecting different kinds of pavement for one street.

Mr. McCormick called up the resolution appointing Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition and had the same passed.

Penitentiary Removal.

Mr. Newmeyer called up the joint resolution relative to the removal of the Western Penitentiary, which passed. Mr. Allison having amended it by adding the name of George V. Lawrence.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Col. Ballantine's Military bill. After some slight amendments by Mr. Smith, of Fayette, the bill passed.

The Centennial Appropriation.

The House then considered the Centennial Appropriation, with Mr. Ballantine, of Allegheny, in the chair. Messrs. Elliott, Mitchell and McCormick spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Brockway and Orvis against.

At one o'clock the House adjourned till three. The House reassembling, the Centennial bill was debated until five o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Newmeyer, the bill was passed up to third reading and laid over.

The Screen Bill

was next called, with Mr. Hancock, of Philadelphia, in the chair. Mr. Ramsey moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert a new bill. Mr. Ballantine opposed the amendment. Mr. Newmeyer moved to amend by making the holes in the screen smaller, and supported it with a lengthy argument, presenting about a cart load of petitions from miners in favor of the bill.

Mr. Lawshe opposed and Mr. Latta favored the bill.

Western University Appropriation.

Henry M. Long, F. M. Magee and a delegation of Pittsburghers appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means on behalf of an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to the Western University, to found scholarships and procure scientific apparatus. The committee said the appropriation was much needed by the University, which was regarded as one of the best institutions in the country.

Night Sessions.

The House has been in session on the Usury law and the Senate on the Philadelphia Election laws. The Screen bill recommended by the miners, and amended by Mr. Orvis, of Center, so that the operators may make contracts with their employees, and also by striking out Lawrence county, was finally passed—69 to 12.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, March 5, 1873.

The refusal of the Legislature to adjourn over for the inauguration at Washington, has enabled the two Houses to get up even with the work of each. The House, on Monday night, contrary to my anticipation, reached the Local Option bill and passed it. The filibustering of that body, to prevent its passage, put the work of that branch back, not more than half of the private calendar of last week having been got through with. The consequence was that when the House met yesterday it encountered two weeks work in one—a calendar of twelve pages, embracing 260 bills; and in order to finish it, three sessions were held, the House sitting from 10:30 in the morning to 11 in the evening, adjourning for dinner and supper. In this way the calendar was disposed of. Do not understand that because this calendar contained 260 bills, that that many were passed. That number was acted upon, but many were postponed, some were killed, and quite a large number had to be struck off because the Courts had power or were otherwise unconstitutional. The calendar, however, was disposed of, and it was a very hard day's work.

The Senate had a calendar of only half these dimensions, which it got through with in two sessions, but then the Senate is better up with its work.

The Senate devoted most of its session, to-day, to discussing the amendments made by the House to the supplementary Local Option bill. When this bill was up in the Senate, originally, the Democratic Senators generally supported it, or acquiesced in its passage, and I commented, at the time, on the apparent desire of the leading Democrats to let the bill pass as a punishment to the liquor dealers for not interfering actively in Buckalew's behalf, last fall. To-day, however, the Democratic Senators led off in opposing concurrence in the amendments made by the House to the bill, directing their opposition, mainly, to the provision postponing the vote on Local Option in Philadelphia to October next. The unity of that vote was broken, nevertheless, by the declarations of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Dill that, while they did not believe in Local Option as a remedy against intemperance, they want to see the experiment tried and fairly tested. The first amendment, declaring all elections hereafter held on Local Option, but not held at the right time, legal and valid, was concurred in—28 to 2—the nays being Collins, of Luzerne, and Davis, of Berks; the amendment applying to Allegheny county was concurred in unanimously; and the last amendment, postponing the election on this question to October next, in Philadelphia, was adopted—yeas 19, nays 11. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Cutler, Davis (Philadelphia), Delamater, Dill, Fitch, Graham, Heilman, Maclay, McClure, Nagle, Rutan, Strang, Warfel, Wallace, Waddell, Weakley, White and Anderson, Speaker—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Collins, Crawford, Chalfant, Davis (Berks), Humphries, Knight, McSherry, Petriken, Randall and Rowland—11.

Absent—Lemon, McKinley and Playford.

Dill, Wallace and Nagle, Democratic Senators, voted aye. The nays were all Democrats except Humphreys. The full text of the bill is enclosed, as to-day sent to the Governor.

Quite a flutter has been caused among those seeking corporate privileges by the Governor's vetoes. I enclose you the Governor's veto of an Iron Company's bill, and I am sure your readers will see that the veto is right. [This veto appeared in our columns yesterday morning.—ED. COM.] The veto of a bank bill, at the same time, on other grounds, is equally strong and conclusive. I have called attention, hitherto, to the extraordinary pressure here for bills of this nature, and the immense number of them. This veto of the Keystone Iron Company's bill brings the true reason to the surface as to that class of bills. The Governor shows conclusively that under the general laws of the State this class of companies can be organized without coming to the Legislature at all, and with nearly all the powers contained in the charters presented to the Legislature; but then, the general law contains a clause imposing personal liability on the stockholders for the debts of the corporation, and it is to avoid *that* liability they come here with bills for special charters. The bill vetoed by the Governor is just like a hundred other bills either passed or pending, and is almost identical with the charter privileges that can be obtained under the general law, with this one exception, and that accounts for the milk in this particular cocoa nut. It is to avoid the personal liability clause that the Legislature is besieged for special charters by men willing to invest their money in Mining and Manufacturing Companies.

I need not add that the Governor is generally sustained in his course, except by interested parties. The House ordered 5,000 extra copies of the message, and I heartily trust the Governor will be supported in his action. The personal liability clause was uniformly inserted in all charters ten and fifteen years since; and if firmness had been maintained on this point, we should not now be overwhelmed with projects for charters that have received encouragement by the laxity that has crept into our charter legislation.

The veto of the Bank bill was also timely. The rush for bank charters is something appalling in its extent, and the uniform looseness with which they are all drawn, makes a cautious and prudent man rejoice that the Governor has put a stop on this kind of legislation. Three points have been developed in this charter-hunting spirit, and they characterize nearly all those offered:

First, To get authority on the part of railroad companies to borrow money and issue bonds without limit; *that*, fortunately, has been stopped.

Second, To get rid of the personal liability clause. And

Third, To get power on the part of banks and banking companies chartered, to charge any rate of interest on discounts.

Besides these particulars, there is a manifest purpose, in the preparation of many of the bills, to render the subscriptions to stock and the payments loose and defective, affording an apparent protection to parties dealing with such concerns, but leaving the door open towards making the stock subscriptions merely nominal, by failing to fix the amounts to be paid and the times of payment. Altogether, these bills for the creation of corporations have indicated a much stronger purpose to get special and questionable privileges for their projectors than care in their preparation or anxiety to protect the interests of the *public*; and for one I am glad the Governor has drawn the line and put a stop to this loose tendency in season.

The Centennial fellows are here and at it again. I hear that there is a prospect, now, that they will get $500,000, payable in one, two and three years, but to be disbursed under the superintendence of trustees to be named in the bill. That is, the money is to be used for erecting buildings for the Centennial Exposition, and is to be paid out only when such men as William M. Lyon, J. H. Shoenberger and other gentlemen of that class, who will be named in the bill, shall certify that the work has been done, and properly done, before being paid for. This will stop all possibility of jobs and jobbing, and in that shape the bill may pass without serious objection.

The coal men are here, fighting the Screen bill, but with what success I cannot say. One of our representatives thinks he has framed a bill that will serve as a compromise satisfactory to all. Let us hope he is right.

The Evans case has been up for several days, but as Evans is penniless, judgment against him would seem to be of little worth. The rulings of Judge Pearson have been against Evans, generally. The main point of Evans's defense was that Governor Geary agreed with him that he should have ten per cent. for collecting the war claims; but Judge Pearson decided that Governor Geary had no power to make any such contract, and ruled the evidence out.

The suits in which the State is interested in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving several millions of dollars, have been decided, one in favor of the State and one against it. The right of the State to tax gross receipts is affirmed, but the right to tax tonnage passing out of the State is denied. One suit, involving the right to tax bonds of State corporations held out of the State remains to be decided. The State, practically, loses nothing by the second decision, denying its right to tax tonnage passing out of the State; as the railroads have not paid that tax for several years. SPECIAL.

Full Text of the Local Option Law.

We give below the full text of the Local Option law, as amended and passed by both Houses of the Legislature:

A supplement to an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, approved 27th day of March, 1872.

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of the first section of the act, approved twenty-seventh March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, there is or may be some doubt as to the time of holding elections on the question of license or no license in certain cities and boroughs wherein the municipal elections, heretofore by law fixed, do not occur upon the same day as in the townships of the county wherein said cities or boroughs are located:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That now it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of said act, that the election, under the provisions of the first section thereof, should be held in all the election districts and precincts of any county, including the cities and boroughs therein situated, upon the same day; and whenever by law the municipal elections in any city or borough occur at a different date from the municipal elections in the townships of the county in which said city or borough or boroughs may be holden, the election upon the question of license in said city or borough or boroughs may and shall be held upon the day now fixed by law for holding township elections in such county, and by the proper officers thereof, under the provisions for the first section of the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 2. Whenever upon the passage of this supplemental act the day of township elections in any county may have passed, in which county there were any city, borough or boroughs in which the annual municipal elections have not been held, the qualified voters in said city, borough or boroughs in any such county may vote upon the question of license on the day of the annual municipal election for such city, borough or boroughs, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, when such annual municipal election occurs on or before the third Friday of March, and triennially thereafter, but when such municipal elections in any such city, borough of boroughs do not occur on or before the third Friday of March, then, in any such case, the election upon the question of license shall be held on said third Friday of March, and not later. The votes for or against license in any such borough or boroughs shall be added to and counted with the votes for and against license polled in the townships of the county in which said borough or boroughs may be located, the same as if cast on the same day as the township elections.

And the votes for and against license in any city shall be counted and certified to the Court or Board of License Commissioners, as the case may be, separate from the vote of the townships and boroughs in any county wherein said city may be located, and if a majority vote of such city is against license then no license shall be granted for such city, but if a majority vote of such city is for license, then licenses may be granted for such city.

SEC. 3. The proper election officers of each election district in any such borough or boroughs, are hereby authorized and required to hold and conduct an election upon the day or days mentioned in the law to which this is a supplement, or in this supplemental act, and the election officers shall be entitled to pay therefor as for the like services in holding other elections: *Provided*, The election occurs on a day different from the municipal election.

SEC. 4. If an election in any city, ward or borough has been already holden under the act to which this is a supplement, or under any special act, wherein the question of license or no license has been voted upon, though not upon the day of any municipal election in such city or borough, such election is hereby declared to be legal and valid.

SEC. 5. In all cases where elections have heretofore been held in any township, ward or borough, or in any district of any city or county of this Commonwealth, under the provisions of any special act heretofore passed, authorizing the citizens thereof to vote on the question of granting licenses for the sale of liquors, the qualified electors of such wards, districts or boroughs shall not be debarred from voting under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, by reason of their having voted as aforesaid, or by reason of any provision or limitation in any special act whatever, but all the qualified voters of every county and city in the State shall be entitled to vote on the question of granting licenses in such manner and under such restrictions as are provided in this act, and the act to which it is a supplement.

SEC. 6. That the act entitled an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny, approved April 3, 1872, was not intended to repeal the act to which this is a supplement, but the same is hereby declared to be in as full force and effect as if the act approved April 3d, 1872, had never been passed; and that the election provided for to take place under and in pursuance of said act of March 27th, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of March, 1873, and every third year thereafter, in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county of Allegheny not excepted in said act.

SEC. 7. That all elections held in 1873, under this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, eight days' notice shall be sufficient, and that all elections held thereafter under this act, and the act to which it is a supplement, notice of said election shall be given as is required by the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or the granting of licenses in any district wherein the same is prohibited by existing laws; and it is further declared to be the true intent and meaning of section three of the act to which this is a supplement that so much of said section as prohibits the issuing of licenses by any "Court or Board of License Commissioners" in any district where there is a majority against license, shall apply to all officers authorized by existing laws to issue licenses for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof.

SEC. 8. That the qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia shall be entitled to vote on the question of granting licenses in such manner and under such restrictions as are provided in this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, at the first municipal election held in the city and county of Philadelphia for the year 1873, and every three years thereafter, at the annual municipal elections.

Verdict in the Case of Evans, Defaulting State Agent.

HARRISBURG, March 6.—At half-past nine o'clock this morning the jury in the case of George O. Evans, the defaulting State agent, came into court with the verdict that they allowed Evans five per cent. on the suspended and disallowed claims, amounting to $199,000, and ten per cent. on the vouchers forwarded by Auditor General Hartranft, amounting to $80,000. Evans claimed $221,000 on the collections, and allowed himself that sum, but the jury are of the opinion that he is entitled to only $142,000, and accordingly returned a verdict in favor of the State for $156,000. The first and second counts of the indictment, charging Evans with embezzlement were stricken out by Judge Pearson because Evans was not a State officer, and he was tried as an agent for the collection of money, &c. The case may be carried up to the Supreme Court.

Judge Blatchford, of New York, has enjoined the Credit Mobilier from parting with any of its property until the claims of James Fisk, Jr., to 20,000 shares of stock are adjusted.

LOUISIANA VENDETTA.

Recent Violent Proceedings of the McEneryites.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

Fusion Legislature Ousted.

Kellogg Government Protected by U. S. Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The *Times* of this morning says: In the early part of yesterday rumors prevailed to the effect that something serious was on foot. It was generally supposed that the success attending the demonstration on the previous evening would be followed up by an attack on the different stations throughout the city. A thousand different reports prevailed during the morning, but at noon the excitement had gradually subsided, there being nothing further done to warrant the feeling. Later in the day, however, and about nightfall, it became evident that movements of some sort were on foot. Bodies of men were assembled at different points in the central portion of the city, and arms were freely displayed. It was said upon the streets that one of the large political clubs had offered Governor McEnery four thousand men early in the afternoon, and to increase the number. The number of bodies appearing seemed to justify this assertion.

The *Times* then gives a detailed account of the attack and repulse of the Fusion militia by the city police, under command of General Badger, substantially the same as already telegraphed.

The United States troops appeared upon the scene in obedience to an order from General Sherman, in these words:

"The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State government of Louisiana. Acknowledge receipt."

10 A. M.—The city is perfectly quiet and no trouble is apprehended to-day. It is now stated that Governor McEnery did not authorize the movement made by the militia last night. The Metropolitans are in quiet possession, with the United States troops in the rear supporting their stations. The militia have all dispersed. The citizens generally seem to regard the attack last night as premature. The object of the Fusionists in making it does not clearly appear, but it is supposed to have been with the view of showing that the people would not quietly submit to the Kellogg government.

11:30 A. M.—The Kellogg Metropolitan police, armed as infantry, have just taken possession of Odd Fellows' Hall, where the McEnery Legislature have heretofore met. Mr. J. C. Moncure, Speaker of the House, and other members who were in the hall at the time, were taken to the First precinct station house. About one hundred Metropolitans occupy Lafayette Square. There is considerable excitement and a large crowd is gathering.

DISPATCHES TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following dispatch was received last night by Marshal Packard, from Governor Kellogg, of New Orleans:

An armed mob of several hundred attacked the police station and court buildings. We had about one hundred police, who repulsed the mob, driving them off, and, it is reported, killing and wounding several. General Badger, with his forces, came upon their rear, capturing and disarming large numbers of them. The police stations are filling up with prisoners. A company of troops came up just after the mob was driven off. The mob is now scattering to their homes. The troops were distinctly ordered to disperse before there was any firing. The attack was commenced by them."

General Sherman received the following this afternoon:

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Since my dispatch of 11:15 the city has been perfectly quiet. Order prevails everywhere this morning. I think the announcement of the President's order to me of last night will effect a permanent settlement of the trouble here.

[Signed] W. W. EMORY, Col. Commanding.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The following correspondence explains itself and shows the mystery of the situation with the Federal forces:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, March 6, 1873.

To Maj. Gen. Emory:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the inquiry whether or not the action of the Metropolitan police of this city in the seizure of the Odd Fellows Hall this morning and the armed prevention by them of the Assembly of the Legislature of this State in said hall, meets with your countenance and approval, and whether or not the United States forces under your command will support this armed occupation of that building.

I have the honor, General, to remain your obedient servant. [Signed] JOHN MCENERY, Governor of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1873.

Col. John McEnery:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day, in which you ask as follows: [Contents of McEnery's letter recited.] In reply I have to state that the seizure of the said building by the Metropolitan police was without my knowledge, and made without conference. In regard to any expression of opinion as to the act, having no authority in the premises, I must respectfully decline to make any reply. In answer to that part of your letter which asks whether my command will support this armed occupation of that building, I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a telegram received last night, from which you will see that it is made my duty to prevent any violent interference with the State government of Louisiana. Previous instructions have directed me to recognize the government of the State of Louisiana to be that represented by the Honorable William P. Kellogg. If the act referred to by you in your letter is the act of the government of the State of Louisiana, represented by him, and any violence is used to interfere with this act, I shall most assuredly consider it my duty, under my instructions, to use the whole force of the United States at my disposal to prevent such violent interference.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed.] W. H. EMORY,
Colonel Commanding, Brevet Major General.

The telegram alluded to above is the one received from General Sherman last night, which was sent since this morning.

SCENE OF WEDNESDAY'S SKIRMISH.

Large numbers of people this forenoon visited the scene of the affray last night. The effect of the fire of cannister is visible in two or three places, several of the iron columns of the balcony of a building at the corner of St. Peter and Charless streets being perforated, and one being knocked down and broken into splinters. The railing of Jackson Square is also broken in several places, and here and there the buildings near it are chipped. The trees in the Square are fairly riddled with bullets, and the ground is strewn with broken branches. This is a faint idea of the severity and briskness of the fire. The police hold the street immediately in front of the station. They are armed with Winchester rifles. The station itself is occupied by United States soldiers, who have their guns stacked in the court yard, with several men guarding them. The people were constantly entering the office inquiring for friends and relatives. Permission to see them, however, with one or two exceptions was refused. About fifty citizens or militia who participated in last night's affray were arrested, charged with violating the act of Congress passed April 20, 1871, and section 2 of an act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes. They were taken before a United States Commissioner and released on one thousand dollars bail each. The city is very quiet this evening, and it is believed no further demonstration will be made while the United States troops remain in charge.

Moncure and other members of the Fusion Legislature who were arrested this morning by the Metropolitans were released soon afterward.

The Fusion Legislature met this afternoon at the St. James Hotel and passed joint resolutions protesting in the name of the people of the State against the interference of the military arm of the United States government in capturing the State troops and in again supporting the city police in the seizure of the State House and Odd Fellows' Hall, the place of meeting of the General Assembly at the time of its session, and in debarring therefrom the members of the General Assembly, and in violently seizing and imprisoning several members of this body, and we call the serious attention of Congress and the people of the Union to these oppressions as dangerous and arbitrary measures.

The Kellogg Legislature adjourned at ten o'clock to-night *sine die*. At this hour, 10:20 P. M., the city is very quiet.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 6, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer will move on Friday southeast and eastward over Wisconsin. Brisk, southerly winds, with cloudy and threatening weather, will continue from Gulf coast to the upper lakes. Southwest winds, backing to southeast, with cloudy weather, prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. South and east winds prevail in the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, with rising temperature and cloudy weather. The area of lowest barometer will be followed by north and west winds over Dakota and Minnesota, preceded on Friday morning by high northeast winds on Lake Superior.

Police Judge Cowhided by a Woman.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Judge Walter G. Straub, of the Police Court this morning sentenced Joe or Kid Lyttle, a boy, to the workhouse thirty days as a common thief. The boy is notorious, and has been sentenced many a time before. He is the son of a gambler. This evening when the Judge went to his room Mrs. Lyttle, mother of the sentenced boy, met him at the door and cowhided him. The alleged reason was that the Judge, in giving his sentence, referred to the bond robbery in Utica, New York, in which the boy was recenty tried for but not convicted.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the New York Constitutional Commission yesterday, the question of the number of Senators and formation of Senatorial districts was debated. It was finally decided to provide for thirty-three Senators to be elected for three years, and one-third to be elected each year—the State to be divided into ten districts, three Senators from each district, and three from the State at large.

The steamship Frisa, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

The battle flags of the Jersey troops during the rebellion were yesterday deposited in the State House at Trenton, Governor Parker making an eloquent speech on the occasion.

The second Parliament of the Dominion assembled yesterday, at Ottawa, and after the usual ceremonies the Governor General delivered his speech, in which he said that the plans and specifications for the enlargement of the Welland and construction of the Bail Verte canals have been completed, and the work can be now put under contract. The surveys for the St. Lawrence canal will be finished in time to commence work at the opening of next year. This will insure the completion of all these great undertakings at the same period.

Gen. Carey H. Fry, Chief Paymaster of the Military Division of the Pacific, died in San Francisco yesterday.

A Snake river, Idaho, dispatch says the cattle are dying in large numbers; cause, severe weather.

Company A, of the St. Louis National Guards, were the guests of the Washington Greys, in Philadelphia, yesterday.

A Fort Benton, Montana, dispatch says that a war party of Pigan Indians killed Hiram Cook and Chas. Randolph, a few days since, near Eagle creek, on the Missouri river. The bodies were horribly mutilated.

Important to Grocers.

Dealers that are reliable and good pay will find it to their interest to call at the Checkered Front. Special inducements offered for cash on sugars, molasses, fish, cheese, all kinds of grocer's flour, &c., &c.
T. C. JENKINS.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Turmoil in Louisiana.

Expression by the President.

BILLS PASSED BUT NOT LAWS.

Reorganizing Revenue Department.

Imperial Commissioner Received.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1873.

The Trouble in Louisiana.

The action of the rioters in New Orleans naturally excite some astonishment in political circles here; but if it was intended to influence the government, it utterly failed of its object. The President, in conversation to-day, stated that when the Louisiana controversy commenced he hesitated in adopting any measures of interference in the local affairs of the State; but when a judicial tribunal of the United States decided the question at issue between the rival factions, he had no right to question its decision, but that it was his duty to see that they were respected and obeyed. In the absence of Congressional action, he would enforce obedience and order. During the day a number of Senators and Representatives happening in the President's office, this same question came up, when the President repeated his remarks. There is no anxiety expressed in government circles as to the issue of the contest in its latest phase. The disturbance is looked upon as an exuberance of opposition, which the persons who lead in the affair had no design should be manifested. The troops will be held in readiness for any emergency. The present government of the State is not considered much better than the opposition, but it has the advantage of a recognition of the courts of the State.

Bills That Did Not Become Laws.

There were fifteen bills which failed to become laws from lack of the President's signature. The Pomeroy bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on public lands passed through all the ramifications of legislation, but failed for want of the Speaker's signature.

Reorganizing the Revenue Department.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the execution of the act of Congress reorganizing and reducing the expenses of the internal revenue service, for some days has been engaged in making his arrangements to adapt the service to that part of the law abolishing the office of Assessor and turning their business over to the Collectors retained, the number of which is also reduced. These offices will be filled by the best persons taken from all the Assessors and Collectors. The list has been prepared and will be sent in, it is understood, to-morrow.

General Dent's Successor.

Mr. W. H. Crook, for four years assistant to General Dent, on duty at the Executive Mansion, was to-day appointed to succeed that officer. Mr. Crook will occupy the ante-room, and have a supervision of the general visitors during interviews with the President.

Imperial Commissioner Received.

The Chinese Imperial Commissioner, Chan Lason, accompanied by his family, had an interview with the President to-day. The conversation, after the Commissioner had paid a high toned Oriental compliment to the President on the subject of his inauguration, turned upon education in the celestial empire. The Commissioner hoped that the relations between his Imperial master, the descendant of the Sun, and the ruler of the people of the gaudy banner, would be as pacific as the great ocean which rolled between them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1873.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department will hold a series of examinations, beginning on the 24th instant, for the purpose of filling about forty vacancies in the clerkships, now vacant in that Department. Applications will be received till the 15th inst.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

It is stated in official quarters, as an answer to inquiries, that it is not the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to inflate the currency by issuing permanently any part of the $44,000,000 legal tender reserve; but, if in the language of the law, the exigencies of public interest shall require, he will not hesitate to act in accordance with his conviction that he has a right to make use of reserve for temporary purposes in such contingency.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President will to-morrow send to the Senate a large number of nominations, including the names of officers whose commissions have expired, and several Internal Revenue collectors under the act of December 24, last, consolidating collection districts and dispensing with the services of assessors. It is expected the Senate will act upon the supplemental convention for extending for two years the United States and Mexican Commission for the settlement of claims, which was signed in Washington last [illegible].

SUIT ENTERED.

Joseph B. Stewart brought suit against the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives to-day, for one hundred thousand dollars each, being sued separately for false imprisonment. The suit is not aimed against the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms personally, though sued on the records, but is designed to test the power of either house to imprison a citizen for a matter not involving a question of privilege. The case will be heard before the United States District Court.

IN HIS SEAT.

Mr. Sumner was in his seat in the Senate to-day.

SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Riddle, counsel for Mr. Page, the Kansas banker, against Mr. York, this morning withdrew the suit of replevin.

CRIMES.

Iron Works Employee Commits Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
ALLIANCE, OHIO, March 6, 1873.

Chambers Lipscomb, an employee in the Alliance Rolling Mill, committed suicide by hanging himself to-day at noon with a small rope in an outhouse at his home. Cause unknown.

Fatal Quarrel of Bricklayers.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Charles Marwig, President of the Brickayers' Association, this morning shot and instantly killed the Secretary of the Association, Charles Grum. The murder was the result of a quarrel about the funds of the society. Three shots lodged in Grum. The murderer escaped.

LATER.—The shooting of Grum at West Fortieth street was a case of suicide. Marwig was in the room with Grum when he became abusive and Marwig turned to leave when Grum fired two shots at him, one of which took effect through the shoulder and the other grazed his back. Grum then fired a ball into his own mouth, penetrating the brain and causing instant death. The Coroner ordered the liberation of Marwig.

Two German Girls Murdered for Money.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 6.—Two German girls named Cornelia Chrisenton and Anneta Lawson, were murdered at Smutty Nose Island, one of the Shoals, last night by Lewis Wagner, who escaped. An axe was the weapon used in committing the tragedy. Wagner also attempted to kill Mrs. Huntress, sister to one of the girls, but she succeeded in getting away. Money was the object of the crime, but the murderer only got fifteen dollars. Wagner left this city in the noon train for Boston.

BOSTON, March 6.—A man supposed to be the murderer of the two German girls at Smutty Nose Island, Isle of Shoals, near Portsmouth, N. H., was arrested in this city this evening. He says his name is Lewis Wagner, and that he is from Portsmouth, but knows nothing of the murder. He is a Prussian.

Bloody Affray—One Policeman and Two Others Seriously Injured.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A bloody battle occurred at an early hour this morning near Douglas Place, in the southwestern part of the city, between two policemen and a number of half drunken revelers, who were making a disturbance on the street, refusing to obey the officers to keep quiet. The officers each collared a man and started for the police station when the rest began an attack on one of the officers, and beat him so that his life is dispaired of. Other officers came to their comrade's relief and firing several shots into the crowd succeeded in driving them off. Subsequently Jas. and Patrick McVeigtnt, brothers, of the party who attacked the officers were discovered lying in the street some distance from the scene of the affray, each with pistol wounds from which it is believed they will die. To-day several others of the party were arrested.

Acquitted of Murder.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 6.—In the case of Jesse Upperco, on trial for the murder of his aunt, Amelia Wheat, in August last, the jury this afternoon rendered a verdict of not guilty.

CASUALTIES.

Muck Iron Roller Has an Eye Put Out—Boiler Injured by an Explosion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
IRONTON, OHIO, March 6, 1873.

This morning James Davis, the muck roller at the Lawrence Iron Works, while putting a bloom into the roughing rolls, the end which he was holding with the tongs flew up forcing the rim of the tongs into his eye, putting it out and making a severe gash in his cheek.

Yesterday morning Chris. Cooper, one of the boilers at the Ironton Rolling Mill, threw some water into his furnace, causing an explosion. The top of the furnace was blown out and some of the cinder striking Mr. Cooper in the face burned him badly about the eyes.

Little Girl Fatally Burned at Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
ZANESVILLE, OHIO, March 6, 1873.

A little girl named Bartholomew, aged five years, was horribly burned yesterday by her clothes taking fire while standing in front of the grate. She cannot recover.

THE latest magnificent enterprise originates of course, in the fertile mind of a benevolent Bostonian. He proposes to organize a company with a capital of twelve millions, with the object of inclosing a tract of several square miles in an immense glass structure, within which will be secured at a trifling cost a tropical climate, with its appropriate fruits and foliage, good hotels, picturesque drives, art galleries, an opera house, and, in fact, everything that consumptives could possibly wish for. The army of invalids who go to the West Indies and other localities under or near the equator will then be invited to stay at home and go through a course of hot house on an immense scale.

XIII CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1873.

The Senate met at noon; all the Senators were present. Jones, of Nevada, Ferry, of Connecticut, and Wadleigh, of New Hampshire were sworn in. When Mr. Wadleigh went up to be sworn, Geo. E. Spencer, of Alabama, whose election is contested by Sykes, offered himself to be sworn in, whereupon Mr. Bayard objected.

Mr. BAYARD said Spencer was aware his seat would be contested, and that the oath should not be administered until the Senate had passed upon his own and his contestant's credentials.

The question being on swearing in Spencer, Mr. HAMLIN discussed the rules and precedents, and came to the conclusion that it would be better to let Spencer be sworn in, and refer his credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CONKLING took the same view.

Mr. ALCORN moved that Spencer's credentials be read for information. They were read.

Mr. BAYARD moved to have the credentials of Sykes and certificate of his election, signed by the Legislature of Alabama, read.

The Vice President said he was informed that the paper had been sent to the printer.

Mr. BAYARD having stated that he had a copy in his hand, Mr. MORTON suggested it be read.

Mr. CONKLING said he had no objection to the reading of the paper, but he certainly would object to its being read upon the same footing as the credentials of Spencer, because it was not credentials at all, but merely a memoranda. The credentials must be signed by the Governor of his State, and this paper was not so signed.

Mr. MORTON said that the law provided that there should be legal evidence of the Senator's election, and this evidence was present in this case. It was only *prima facie* evidence of course, and the Senate could not go behind it and inquire into the validity of the election afterward; but in the meantime the presentation of legal credentials entitled Spencer to admission.

Mr. THURMAN said that the argument of the Senator, if it proved anything, would prove that no Senator could be admitted under any circumstances unless his credentials were altogether regular, and he reminded the Senate that it had kept Goldthwaite, the other Senator from Alabama, out of his seat for nearly a year on mere remonstrances of irresponsible memorialists.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported it had performed that duty, and the President's reply was that as at present advised he would have no communication to make to the Senate except in the form of nominations.

Mr. MORTON offered the following and said he would call it up to-morrow:

Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

The debate on the admission of Mr. Spencer was continued by Senators Stevenson, Alcorn, Howe, Schurz, Frelinghuysen, Tipton and Stewart.

In the early part of the session Mr. MORTON offered the following resolution, and stated that if the session of the Senate should be much prolonged, he would call up the resolution and submit some remarks upon the commercial relations between the Dominion of Canada, England and the United States:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to report to the Senate at its next session, in December, the amount of imports from the provinces comprising the Dominion of Canada to the United States for years 1871 and 1872, and the amount of exports from the United States to the same provinces for the same years, and amounts of such exports and imports for two years preceding the termination of the reciprocity treaty.

The certificate of the election of F. W. Sykes as Senator from Alabama, signed by the officers of the Legislature, was presented.

Mr. BAYARD again argued in favor of postponing the admission of either of the persons claiming to be Senator elect from Alabama until the question should have been considered by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Thurman, Stewart and Saulsbury continued the debate, and without action the Senate adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Democratic and Liberal Fusion in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The Conventions of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats met separately to-day to nominate candidates for the Constitutional Convention and municipal offices. Committees of conference between the two Conventions met and agreed to report a plan of co-operation by the division of the tickets, giving the Democrats the nominations of Mayor, Trustee of Water Works, and Director of the City Infirmary; and to the Liberals, City Solicitor, Judge of Superior Court, and Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of Police Court; while the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were to be divided equally, five to the Democrats and five to the Liberals. This arrangement was carried out except that the Prosecuting Attorney was nominated by the Democrats, and the Trustee of Water Works by the Liberals. The delegates selected for Constitutional Convention are: A. M. Bishop, George E. Pugh, Samuel T. Hunt, Dr. G. F. Breckl and J. P. Carberry, nominated by the Democrats; Rufus King, J. B. Stallo, George Hoadley, Josiah L. Keck and Joseph Trounstain, nominated by the Liberals. The Democrats nominated Geo. W. C. Johnston for Mayor, and sent word to the Liberal Convention. The latter asked them to reconsider this nomination, but the Democratic Convention had adjourned *sine die*. The Liberal Republican Convention adjourned to meet in two weeks.

The Mississippi Valley Dental Association, in session at Cincinnati last night, passed a resolution to hold its next session at St. Louis on the first Wednesday in March, 1874. To-day the association will elect officers, and will adjourn in the evening. Its discussions have been animated and able.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Consideration of Report on Executive Department Concluded—Report on Cities and City Charters.

In the Constitutional Convention, Wednesday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Baer, of Somerset, for districting the State, in substance, first, that the State shall be divided into six Senatorial districts upon the basis of population, of which Philadelphia shall be one; second, that each district shall elect six Senators, each voter shall vote for not more than four persons, and the six persons highest in vote shall be declared elected; third, the House of Representatives shall consist of two hundred members to be elected from districts based upon population; fourth, districts shall be formed of compact and contiguous territory.

Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, offered one on the same subject, viz: "The General Assembly shall apportion the State for the election of Senators and Representatives according to population, ascertained by the last preceding census every ten years, commencing at the first session after the adoption of this Constitution. Senators and Representatives shall be chosen in single districts of contiguous territory, and as nearly as possible of equal population, the boundaries being county or city lines where practicable, otherwise by township or ward lines. The number of Senators shall be thirty-three, and the number of Representatives one hundred."

The Convention, in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Executive Department, the question being upon section ten, which was adopted, with the amendment of Mr. Armstrong, as reported yesterday. Sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen were also agreed to without debate.

Section sixteen, relative to the veto power, was agreed to, as follows: "Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon their journals and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objection, to the other house, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if it had been signed by him, unless the General Assembly by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State, and give notice thereof by proclamation within thirty days after adjournment."

Section seventeen was also agreed to, viz: "The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bills making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and regulations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive veto."

The following sections were severally agreed to:

SEC. 18. If the trial of a contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall continue longer than until the third Monday of January next ensuing the election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the person who is then exercising the authority of the office in reference to which the contest is pending shall continue therein until the determination of such contested election and until his successor be qualified. Adopted.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined upon him by law. Agreed to.

SEC. 20. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and duties devolved by law upon the Surveyor General, and the office of Surveyor General shall cease when the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be duly qualified. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and such duties relating to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mines, mineral, timber, and other material business interests of the State, as may be by law assigned thereto. He shall annually make report to the Legislature, and at such other time as may be required by law.

SEC. 21. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties devolved by law upon the Superintendent of Common Schools; and the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease when the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified. Adopted.

Section 22 was reported as follows: "The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, on the day of the general election. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms."

Mr. Darlington moved to amend that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be appointed by the Governor. This gave rise to a debate, indulged in by several members.

Mr. Struthers, of Warren, moved to amend, that the County Superintendents of Public Schools be empowered to elect the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which was lost.

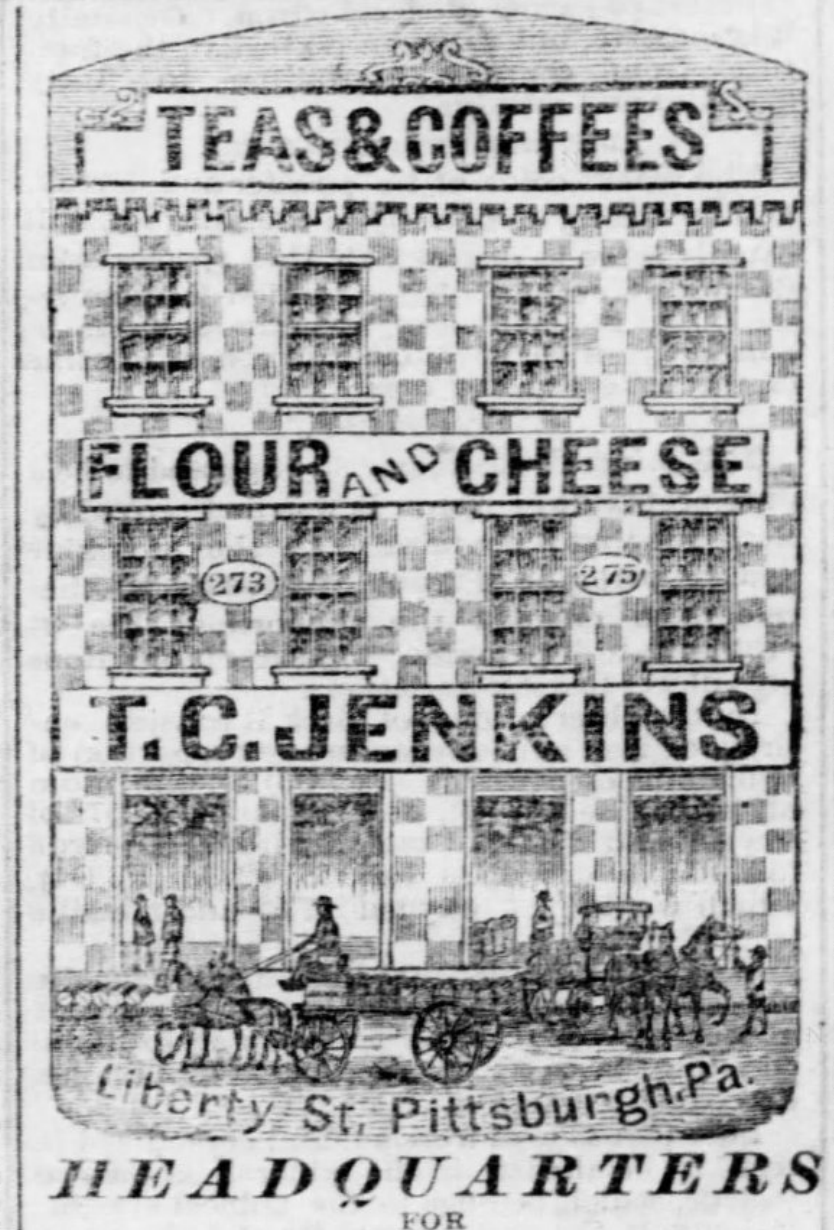
Mr. Darlington's amendment was agreed to.

The Chairman then reported to the Convention that the report of the Committee on the Executive Department had been duly considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Convention again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Darlington in the chair, on the report from the Committee on City Charters. Sections one and two were adopted, but section three, relative to the power of Mayors, giving rise to debate, on motion the committee rose and had leave to sit again on Thursday.

Sapolio, for House Cleaning.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for knives and forks.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for polishing brass, tin, &c.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for removing spots from marble.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for all cleaning purposes,
Only 10 cents a cake.

The Banner Baking Powder
Is unequaled for producing in a few minutes perfectly light, sweet and wholesome biscuits, cakes, puddings, &c. It saves time, and you can use less eggs and shortening, and produce a better result than with any other preparation. Each can contains a measure, and a printed list of receipts goes with it, by following which all mistakes are avoided.



HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Flour, *Groceries,*
Molasses, *Syrups,*
Fish, *Cheese,*
Pickles, *Canned Goods,*
Babbitt's and Colgate's Soaps.
Every Dealer should keep my
ROAST COFFEE.
Five and Six Cent Soaps, best on the market for the money,
AND THE
Great White River Flour, Golden Fleece and Snow Flake.
Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS A COPYING Clerk; can bring letter of recommendation. Address Copying, care this office.

WANTED—DESKS—TO PURCHASE Desks and other Furnishment of an Office. Must be in good order or nearly new. Address "Desks," Chronicle office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING within a few minutes walk of the Postoffice. Must be modern and in best order. Apply at Counting Room Commercial office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A DRESS Goods and a Cassimere Salesman. Address with full particulars and salary expected, E. M. McGILLIN & CO., Sharon, Pa.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMANENT places out of the city; also, Helpers; Fare paid. Farm and Garden Hands, Girls and Women for general Housework and Cooking, in city and out. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED of JOHN McGUIRE, formerly of this city. Address or call at Jackson House, East Liberty, Pittsburgh. PATRICK MALOY, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN—RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—A Manufacturing Establishment of thirty-five years standing for sale. Amount required about $40,000) Forty Thousand Dollars. It is now paying 25 per cent. of this amount yearly profits. There are now three partners, one of whom, a Practical Man, desires to retain his interest if agreeable. Address Box L, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEASE OR RENT WAREHOUSE No. 77 Water street. Apply to GEO. W. HAILMAN, at 113 Water street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND NO. 5 Burke & Barnes Safe, in good condition. Inquire of PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP, 360 Penn ave. TTHS

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, OF 2, 3 and 4 Horse Power; complete, with all attachments, at very low prices. HUTCHINSON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—BANK STOCK—I HAVE for sale Thirty Shares of Stock in the American Bank, No. 80 Fourth avenue. L. DILLON, Iron World Building, No. 5 Union street.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW 12X24 INCH Engine complete, one 8x20 inch and one 8x12 inch, second-hand Engines in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other House, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON OVERHILL street, with all modern improvements; 10 Rooms, Bath Room, Pantry, Marble Mantels, and all finished in the best manner. Inquire at the house or address W. WILTON, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINE SHOPS OF Beal Stevens, New Cumberland, W. Va. There is plenty of local work on hand at fair prices. Reasons for selling, ill health. Call on or address JOHN PORTER, New Cumberland, Hancock county, W. Va.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE OF 6 Rooms and finished Attic, with Hot and Cold Water, situated No. 309 Sandusky street, Allegheny city. House in good condition. Will be sold low. Inquire of J. W. BOYD, No. 18 Boyle street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Sixth avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 75 ACRES, 6 Acres of Timber, balance good Farming Land, with Dwelling House of 4 Rooms, Porch and Cellar and other Out-Buildings, and Orchard. Farm well Watered, and situate 15 miles from the city, on Beaver road. Will be sold low, if not sold soon will be for rent. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—THE UNDERSIGNED desiring to engage in other business, offers until March 15th, at private sale, his Drug Store, No. 103 Fifth avenue. The Store is fitted up in good style. Stock all fresh and reliable. Location good. Trade well established. If not sold by 15th inst., this offer is withdrawn. For further information apply to JAMES R. CLARK, 103 Fifth avenue. tf

FOR SALE—BLACK DIAMOND, A high bred young trotter, 15½ hands; high style; very promising for speed; green; 5 years old; could show last Fall a 40 gait. Ace of Diamonds, a high bred Bay Gelding, 15½ hands, (pacer), can pace in 2:25. The filly, 4 years, 15 hands, a promising trotter; by Green's Bashaw; dam, Kitty Wood, who has a record of 33. Two other high bred young coming trotters. Intending to close out, these animals are for sale at a great sacrifice for cash. Three imported Jersey Alderney Cows, superior Animals; three superior Jersey Bulls, all eligible to record in A. H. C. H. R. H. C. GRAFF, Box 400, Maysville, Columbiana county, Ohio.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Store, No. 38 Fifth avenue. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 59 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE—The United Savings Bank being about to remove to the corner of Second avenue and Smithfield street, will let their present Offices.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—THE Warehouse, corner Water street and Cherry alley for rent low. Possession given immediately. D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR RENT—FIVE MINUTES WALK from Swissvale Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, House of 9 Rooms and Kitchen, good Water and near a grove of old Forest Trees. Apply to R. H. PALMER, No. 151 Wood street.

FOR RENT—THREE NEWLY FINISHED three story Buildings, with Storeroom and Offices or Dwellings above Store, on Diamond street, between Smithfield and Grant. Inquire of FRAZIER BROS., 158 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLE DWELLING of 7 Rooms, Bathroom and Closets, &c., No. 175 South avenue, Allegheny. Good front and rear yard, near street cars and fifteen minutes walk from Fifth avenue. Inquire of SAML. RIDDLE, 32 Wood st. tf

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY Residence, on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from Allegheny City; Double Brick House, containing 11 Rooms with Finished Attic and Wash House, between 3 and 4 Acres of Orchard, Garden and Shrubbery, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Inquire on the premises. WM. B. PUSEY. FMWtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—INTENDING TO move our Office to the Northeast corner of our Building, we will rent the one we now occupy. It is 25 feet front on Penn street; well lighted; has a large vault, suitable for two offices; can show 40 to 50 feet in depth if required. F. SELLERS & CO., 327, 329 and 331 Penn, corner Tenth street.

FOR RENT—I WILL LEASE MY FARM for the term of 3 years; situated in North Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pa., and within 2½ miles of Noblestown station on the Pan Handle Railroad. The farm contains 240 Acres, 200 cleared, and all under fence. There are 2 good Dwelling Houses and all other farm improvements and good bearing orchard. Inquire of JAMES MEVAY, 1 mile west of Noblestown. B. F. MEVAY.

FOR RENT—STORES—TWO NEW Stores on Penn avenue, opposite Fort Wayne Depot; will be ready for occupancy April 1st. Offices in above Buildings, in suits of two or single Rooms, second and third floors. Also, Offices in third and fourth floors, front and rear Rooms, Carr's Block, Iron Front, Fifth avenue, near Wood street. Apply to WILLIAM CARR, 327 Liberty street.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the FORT PITT COAL COMPANY, will be held at the Office of A. H. English & Co., 98 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of Electing Nine Directors, a Treasurer and a Clerk to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
S. McCRICKART, President.
M. HEYL, Clerk.

The New Lemington Collar,
ALSO,
NEW SCARFS AND TIES.
H. J. ADAMS,
72 FIFTH AVENUE.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

H. H. McCORMICK....JOHN S. ROBB....CHRIS. SNIVELY.
McCORMICK, ROBB & SNIVELY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh, opposite Court House.

NOTICES.

☞ I, PETER M. M'GURK, CHALLENGE any Watchman or Englishman in the United States to Fight me for Five Hundred Dollars a side, or more, either a Prize Fight or Duel. Man and money any time at Jackson and Sarsfield House, Torrens Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

☞ I DECLARE MYSELF, JOHNNY VALENTINE, willing to Fight NED O'BALDWIN for a purse of from One to Ten Thousand Dollars a side, in the same place where Hicken and Campbell fought, or within twenty miles thereof. Man and money at 31 Canal street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, March 6, 1873.

☞ NOTICE—THE REGULAR and Semi-annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the EUREKA MUTUAL LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION will be held in their Rooms, City Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7th, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
J. L. LYTLE, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ NOTICE
TO LIQUOR MEN.
The Members of the LIQUOR DEALERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION are hereby notified that the next Regular Meeting will be held at OLD CITY HALL, Market street, on FRIDAY, March 7th, at 2 P. M. A full attendance of Members and those intending to become such is earnestly requested. By order of
COMMITTEE.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1873.
Notice is hereby given that all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, of
Drays, Carts,
Carriages,
Buggies, &c.,
To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the
FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,
will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.
The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.
RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber-wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.
C. L. MAGEE,
MWF CITY TREASURER.

NEW GOODS.
McElroy & Dickson,
54
Wood Street.
Black Alpacas,
Japanese Stripes,
Boys' Cassimeres,
New Prints,
D & T Cottonades,
Bleached Goods,
&c., &c.

KAUFMAN,
OPPENHEIMER
& COMPANY.
REMOVAL.
Finding our present premises entirely inadequate in size for our increasing business we shall, on or about March 15, 1873, Remove to the Large and Commodious Building,
No. 233 Liberty Street,
HEAD OF WOOD STREET.
During this last six months we have been Enlarging and Refitting this Building, making it one of the LARGEST AND BEST LIGHTED IN THE CITY.
Piece Goods and Tailor Trimmings.
Our Stock of Piece Goods and Tailor Trimmings, Cloth, Doeskins, Coatings, Meltons, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the very best of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, will always be full and complete, and larger than ever heretofore.
Clothing Department.
The long experience we have had in this branch of business, Manufacturing all our own Clothing, and knowing the wants of the Trade, makes our Stock unsurpassed in Quality as well as Variety.
Our Terms are Liberal and our Prices as Low as any House here or elsewhere.
We solicit an examination of our Stock by all Buyers before purchasing.
☞ We guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways,
Booking Passengers to and from all parts.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool and every SATAURDY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

ATLANTIC	Capt. Williams.
OCEANIC	Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC	Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC	Capt. Gleadell.
CELTIC	Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC	Capt. Perry.

Passenger Accommodations Unrivaled.
Saloon, $80 Gold; (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold). Steerage, $30, Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $30. Drafts in sums to suit.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
MAX SCHAMBERG,
163 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE T. OLIVER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 67 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN M. THORP,
DEALER IN
NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.
Office in Artisans Insurance Rooms,
MWF Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

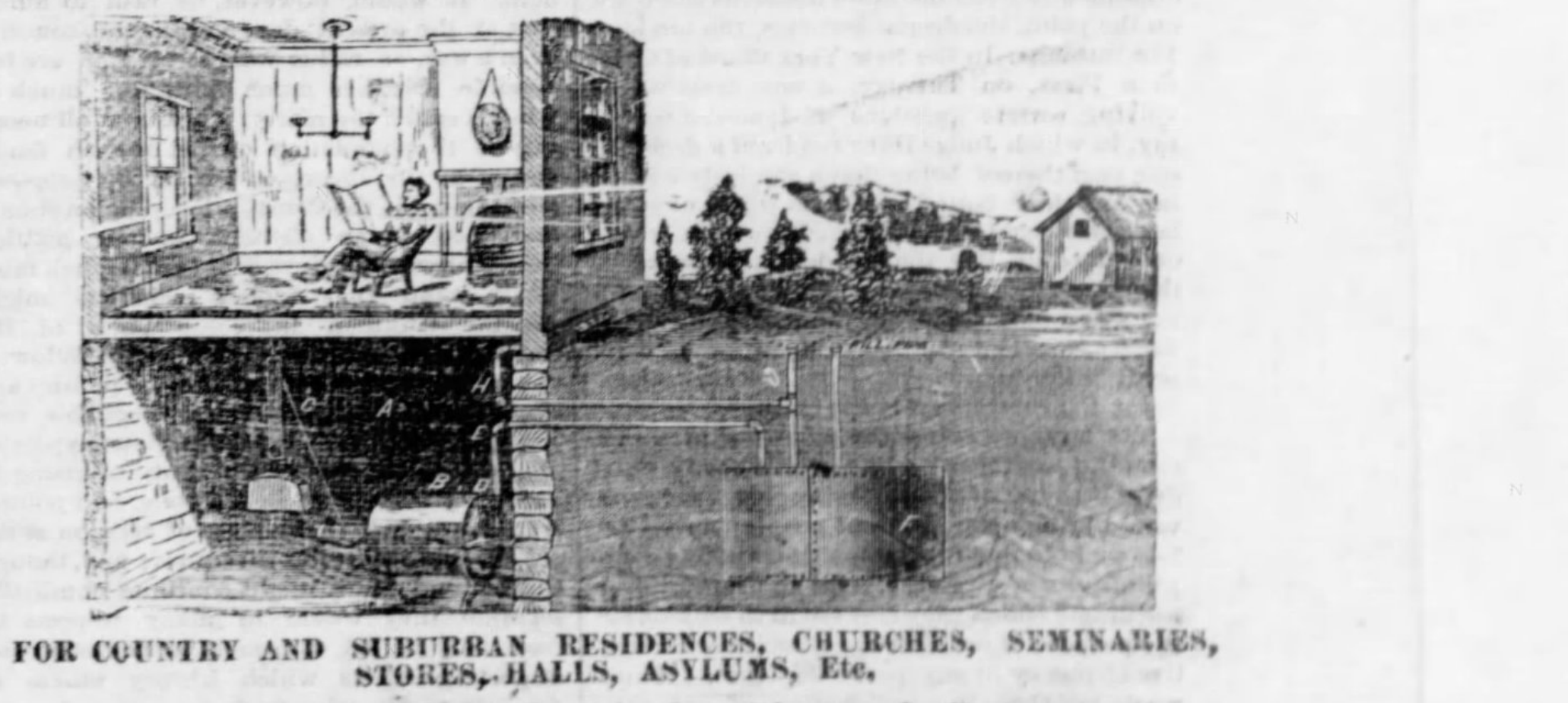
LOCAL OPTION AS VIEWED BY THE Official Organ of the LIQUOR INTERESTS.
Subscription, $3 per year. Clubs of Ten, $25.
Address,
AMERICAN LIQUOR MEN'S ADVOCATE CO.,
No. 100 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

FOR SALE—
HOUSE AND LOT,
Corner of Stockton and Sherman avenues, Allegheny. Lot 54 by 115. House contains 10 Rooms and conveniences. Prime location. Fine views of the Park and Soldiers' Monument. Immediate possession. Price, $19,000.
A. LEGGATE & CO.,
159 Federal street, Allegheny.

GILL & BROTHER.
Boots and Shoes at Wholesale.
Having Removed to the Commodious Four-story Iron Front Warehouse,
No. 253 Liberty Street,
FIVE DOORS FROM HEAD OF WOOD,
Are Now Receiving one of the Largest Stocks of SPRING GOODS ever brought to this Market. A FULL LINE OF
Men's, Women's,
Boys', Misses' and
Youths', Children's
Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Oxford Ties,
GAITERS AND SLIPPERS.
Goods Sold at Lowest Eastern Prices. An examination of Stock Solicited by all Buyers.

The Leading Flour House
5,350
BARRELS FLOUR IN STORE!
Plant's St. Louis, Penn Mills,
Trow's St. Louis, Madison Mills,
Walton's St. Louis, Rising Sun.
F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,
255 Liberty Street.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY!



FOR COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, CHURCHES, SEMINARIES, STORES, HALLS, ASYLUMS, Etc.
Gas Less than $1 20 Per Thousand Feet.
The COLEMAN GAS MACHINE combines simplicity with the best and most scientific application of the properties of Gasoline, which the Gas is manufactured from.
There can be no question about the safety in using this Machine. As it is placed outside of the building from twenty to thirty feet, and from six to eight feet under ground, there is less risk in lighting a whole house with this Machine than the use of one oil lamp. In this Machine we meet the great want of the age, a Light obtained without trouble, at small cost, which neither offends the olfactory sense, wearies the eye, nor vitiates the atmosphere by the presence of impurities, and at the same time GIVES A LIGHT OF GREAT BRILLIANCY, with all the security desirable. Testimonials and references furnished when desired. We prefer, however, to make the Gas Works the reference by actual test, with sufficient guarantee. Any information will be cheerfully given, either upon personal application or by letter. A Working Model of the Machine may be seen at any time at our store.
TATE, MUNDEN & TATE, No. 313 Liberty St.,
Sole Proprietors for State of Pennsylvania.

FURNITURE
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.
DAVIS CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.
Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead........................ 91 parts
" Linseed Oil........................ 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

The Best is the Cheapest.
PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer. This Soap is packed HONESTLY. *Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?*
T. H. HUNTER, Wholesale Agent.
SOLD BY
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
DILWORTH BROTHERS,
WATT, LANG & CO.,
T. C. JENKINS,
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
HAWORTH & DEWHURST,
WM. HASLAGE & CO.,
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And others.

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STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 Liberty Street,
1p PITTSBURGH.

Silverware, Silverware.
NEW STOCK OF
ELEGANT SILVERWARE
JUST OPENED AT
Wattles & Sheafer's,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Style TEA SETS, CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, BERRY DISHES, PICKLE CASTORS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, of the best quality.

D. B. MORRIS,
Stucco Worker, Modeler and Designer,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERER. Also, BONNET BLOCKS of every style, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 137 THIRD AVENUE,
Between Smithfield and Wood sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
"LIGHT OF DAY" BRAND
STAR CANDLES,
Are of superior quality, and the Standard Brand.
Sold by DILWORTH BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGE.
$2,600, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, $15,000.
Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.
W. B. TUSTIN,
1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

Geo. I. Whitney,
Broker and Notary Public.
Notes, Stocks and Bonds,
ALSO,
GOLD.
Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.
Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates.
Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.
FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

Henry G. Hale
IS NOW RECEIVING DIRECT HIS
Spring Goods
Which is the most choice and well selected Stock he ever had the pleasure of showing his many friends and patrons, and will be made up second to none in his line of business.
Fine Merchant Tailoring.
Penn Avenue and Sixth St.
1p

REMOVAL.
Our present stand being inadequate to the requirements of our constantly increasing business, we will remove to the NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 247 LIBERTY STREET, (opposite the head of Wood street), in a few weeks, and in order to save the labor and expense of moving, offer our Stock of
Hardware,
Cutlery, &c.,
AT
Prices Far Below the Market.
Lindsay, Sterrit & Co
311 Liberty Street,
(OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF SMITHFIELD STREET),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Arizona Diamonds
Set in Solid 14 Karat Gold,
WARRANTED.
No. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFICES FOR RENT—
Two Well Lighted Double Offices,
Fire-proof Vaults, situate corner of Market and Water streets. Apply to
JOHN McDEVITT,
tf No. 6 MARKET STREET.

GILBERT L. EBERHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNA.,
Practises in all the Courts of Beaver county. Gives special attention to Collections.
Correspondence with the Profession and Business Men respectfully solicited.
MWF

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES.
Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand.
Sold by T. C. JENKINS, Pittsburgh.

A. PER LEE PEASE, M. D.
Special Attention to Eye Diseases.
No. 83 FIFTH AVENUE,
1p PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1873.

THE Local Option bill was signed by the Governor yesterday, and is now a law. The election will take place on the 21st instant, and it will be one of the most exciting as well as important ever held in this county. The proclamations will be issued as soon as certified copies of the act are received.

LAST TUESDAY Judge HARDING rendered a decision in the contested election case of the Recorder and Register of Wills of Luzerne county. The decision was in favor of the contestants, and gave the offices to KEISER and FRENCH, both Republicans. It excluded from the official count the total vote of the notorious Twelfth ward of Scranton, the scene of such outrageous frauds at the late elections, and, also, the second district of the Ninth ward of that city, from all the polls of which the supervisors of elections were driven away last October. It was the first decision in the Courts of that county under the Registry law.

THE Constitutional Commission of New York has adopted an important provision for submission to the people, in which the Legislature is directed, by general law, to conform all charters of savings banks, or institutions for savings, to a uniformity of powers, rights, and liabilities, and to cause all charters hereafter granted for such corporations to conform thereto, and to such amendments as may be made to such general law. This proposition would seem to be wholly unexceptionable, and will undoubtedly be ratified by the popular vote. Organic provisions of similar character might with propriety and advantage be adopted in other States.

THE *British Trade Journal* is authority for the statement that an order was recently sent from Great Britain to the United States for railroad iron. Taking the present and prospective condition of the iron trade in the two countries into due consideration, it is evident that, if the free trade tinkers are kept properly curbed and restrained, the day is not distant when it will not only be exceedingly rare to hear of an importation of a cargo of British iron, but when the tide of exportation of this important agency of modern civilization will set in strongly the other way. The promise of our development in iron product and manufacture is of the most encouraging character.

THE bill amendatory of the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad, by enabling it to acquire possession of the Southern California line, which passed Congress just before adjournment, was an important piece of legislation, inasmuch as it affords the former road direct access to San Francisco, thus giving it two termini on the Pacific coast—one at the above named city and one at San Diego. The lines will diverge from a point on the Colorado river in the Territory of Arizona. The new route to San Francisco by the Texas Pacific and Southern California lines will be about the same distance from New York and Chicago as by the present Union and Central Pacific route.

IS A son-in-law bound to support his mother-in-law? This is a conundrum which bothers a good many people. It comes up in court occasionally; but the more decisions there are on the point, the deeper becomes the muddle. For instance: In the New York Court of Common Pleas, on Tuesday, a suit came up involving certain questions of domestic economy, in which Judge DALY rendered a decision, one part thereof being that a son-in-law is, in law and duty, bound to furnish his mother-in-law shelter and sustenance. Per contra, it was only the other day that Judge LARRIMORE, of the same city, ruled, in a similar case, that a man who took a wife did not marry the whole family. When Judges thus disagree, who shall decide?

WE HAVE no sympathy whatever with that maudlin sentiment which would save a murderer because of the suffering his execution would bring upon innocent people; nevertheless we hold that reputable citizens of any community have a perfect right to use whatever legitimate efforts they may see fit to employ for the purpose of securing the exercise of Executive clemency in any particular case. Hence we do not share the indignation of our contemporaries over the action of Governor DIX, in respiting FOSTER, the car-hook murderer, for two weeks. It is true that ruffians are very numerous and desperate in New York just now, but this is no reason why a point of law should be strained against the accused. Governor DIX states that he has granted the reprieve simply that he may have time to consult with the Judges of the Court of Appeals and others in regard to certain facts relative to FOSTER'S case, upon which he desires to be clear before taking final action. This, surely, is not unreasonable.

THE question as to what are the liabilities of common carriers is one of great interest to the business classes of the country generally. A week or two ago we made some reference to a decision at that time rendered by the Supreme Court of Illinois, to the effect that transportation companies were not responsible for the loss of consignments stored by them in their warehouses. More recently a case was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, which involved precisely the same issue. There was, moreover, a printed condition attached to the receipt for the goods, given at the date of shipment, which stipulated that all goods were at the risk of the owners while in the warehouses of the company, unless loss should occur through its negligence. The Court, however, held that in the absence of an express agreement to that effect by the shipper, he was not bound by such condition; the decision being that the carrier is liable to the extent of his route and until he has delivered the property to the next carrier. The decision may be taken as a final settlement of this important question.

THE LITTLE city of Chester, on our Eastern border, is rapidly coming forward as a claimant for a place in the front rank of iron shipbuilding localities. There are now under construction, at one establishment in that place, nine iron vessels of different capacity, while other firms have all they can do. The Pacific Mail steamship Colima was to have been launched on Tuesday last, but the lowness of the water in the Delaware prevented. Apropos of which subject, this steamship company, the only distinctively American maritime organization we have at present, is building and equipping eight iron screw steamers. Two of these are intended for the China trade; they are of 5,000 tons measurement each, and will cost $1,100,000 each when ready for sea. Two others, for the San Francisco and Isthmus trade, measure 2,500 tons, and cost about $500,000; four others, for the Central American coast, of 1,600 tonnage, cost about $250,000 each. The iron ship-building interest is yet in its infancy in this country. Left alone by the tariff tinkers, it will soon attain a vigorous and lusty growth, to the marked advantage and benefit of the whole country.

IF the incipient revolution in Louisiana does not end in civil war, it certainly will not be from lack of effort on the part of the WARMOTH-MCENERY faction and their northern Democratic backers. The President, however, will unquestionably take good care to preserve the peace. Indeed, his duty in the premises is as plain now as it has been from the first. He is an Executive, not a judicial officer, and is bound by his oath of office to recognize the government declared legal by the State and Federal courts. Even if the fusionists were indisputably right in their claims to the offices, they would still be without a shadow of justification for employing armed force in the attempt to obtain possession of the State government. If the precedent of setting aside the decree of a State Court by the President, upon an *ex-parte* showing, is once established, nullification henceforth becomes an Executive prerogative. President GRANT laid the complications of the case before the law making power with entire frankness. That power having left the law as it stood before, the Executive is bound to see that the judicial decisions of the courts are respected. In this view of his duties he is sustained by such eminent Democratic authorities as ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and REVERDY JOHNSON; and yet nearly all the organs and advocates of the doctrine of local self government are now insisting that the general government shall override the judiciary of Louisiana, and either employ force to make MCENERY Governor in defiance of the Supreme Court of the State, or permit his faction to bring on a bloody revolution unchecked. And this is Democratic consistency!

THE number of correspondents determined to "do" the Vienna Exposition is almost incalculable. Nearly everybody who has ever written a line for print announces his intention to furnish a series of letters for the newspapers, and the merest novices look forward to the city of the Hapsburgs to dip their virgin pen in ink there. The editorial rooms of the New York daily papers are besieged by applicants for correspondence from Vienna. The managers are importuned to death on the subject. Some of them have put placards over their desks, "No correspondents for Vienna need apply." Even Pittsburgh has not escaped, interior city though it be. Within the shadow of the pencil which writes these few lines lie no less than half a dozen applications from different persons desiring to represent the COMMERCIAL at the Exposition. And the cry is, "Still they come!"

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

In the COMMERCIAL of yesterday some account was given of the proceedings of a meeting of clergymen assembled on Wednesday for the purpose of protesting against the proposed "religious amendment" to the Constitution of the United States. At least two, and perhaps more than two, of the clergymen prominent in the proceedings referred to, are or have been ministers of the Synagogue, and are therefore, as Israelites, directly interested in a change of the National Constitution which would place a stigma upon them and their co-religionists, even if it did not deprive them of high political rights and privileges. American Israelites some time ago took alarm at the manifest zeal, if not at the apparent success with which the advocates of the religious amendment are urging the subject upon popular attention. The exalted judicial position occupied by the leader of the movement, Mr. Justice STRONG, of the Supreme Court, seems to them as to some others, to give to the agitation a degree of importance which in the absence of such imposing patronage, it might not possess.

Next to the Israelites, a portion of our German fellow-citizens appear to be most alarmed or most disgusted at the proposed constitutional amendment, and in the Pittsburgh meeting of Wednesday several pastors of German churches took part. Though they may not think that the peril is immediate or just at hand, they profess to deem it unwise, in reliance upon the sound sense of the people, to believe that the peril is not real. Knowing so well as they do the "perseverance and cunning" of the agitators, they think that to take it for granted that their exertions cannot succeed would be to imitate the ostrich pursued by the hunters. There is no difference apparent between Christians and Israelites in the grounds upon which these clergymen found their opposition to the measure. In the statement of the views of the meeting drawn up by the Rev. Mr. SCHILLING, "in the name of freedom, and therefore surely in the spirit of all those who wish well to the republic and desire to preserve their sacred, chartered rights, they solemnly protest against the so-called LORD GOD amendment"—that is against the introduction of the name of GOD into the Constitution. Worthy citizens, they believe, possess a consciousness of GOD which needs no sign board reminder. They also protest against the formal proclamation of JESUS CHRIST as the ruler of these free States, on the ground that, while to many inhabitants of the country "JESUS is the beautiful ideal of perfection," both his person and his significance are very variously apprehended by different churches and sects. Consequently each church or sect might desire as ruler a JESUS according to its own apprehension of his character, and just as consequentially the Israelite, the Mohammedan, the Buddhist, all members of the State, and clothed with equal rights, might claim similar honor for a MOSES, a MOHAMMED, a BUDDHA. To what miserable confusion would this lead! The effect of it would be to divide citizen from citizen, man from man, to rend asunder the fraternal union of the States, and finally to inaugurate the most fearful of all wars, a war of religion.

This is an outline of their argument, and it must be admitted to possess a good deal of force, even on the supposition that some of the evils foretold as consequences of the amendment are no longer possible in Christendom. It would, however, be rash to affirm that at the present day, and in this country, even a war, or rather wars of religion are impossible. Neither much faith nor much of what is called the martyr spirit is at all necessary as the foundation or fuel of such feuds, and if by the incorporation of the proposed amendment in the Constitution, religion should once become an element in our politics, hardly anything future could seem much more likely than that violent conflicts might become common in some parts of the country. But even if no such results followed, the corruption of both American politics and American religion would be inevitable consequences of their union. Religious hypocrisy would become one chief means of rising to eminence and power in the State, and politics would largely take the place of religion as the subject of discourse in the pulpit; and, though Church and State might continue nominally separate, they would in many respects be essentially united, with most of the horrid and disgusting effects which history makes so familiar to all who read it. The framers of the Constitution as it is, well knew the meaning of their own action in excluding from it all such expressions as it is now proposed to insert. They well knew that even the least significant of those expressions would furnish sufficient ground upon which to erect an edifice of sacerdotal power in connection more or less intimate, with the government, and therefore they omitted them. No doubt they—at least, some of them—regarded the experiment they were initiating with some misgiving; but, familiar with history, they knew that if they erred they were erring on the side of probable safety. It is too soon yet to decide that the experiment has failed, and that a government, in order to be good, must be joined in organic union with the Church.

At the meeting on Wednesday each of the speakers expressed wonder at the fact that this movement for the rectification of a fancied mistake of the founders of the republic, takes place at the very time when in Europe the current of opinion is growing continually stronger against the union of Church and State. There is, however, nothing strange in the fact. In Europe the corruptions and abuses which have sprung from the union, and have weakened both parties to the alliance, are seen in all their hideousness, under the intense light of the age, and men long for a free Church in a free State as the most certain refuge from familiar evils; while here are already becoming manifest the evils and perils which attend and threaten a purely secular government, uncontrolled and uninfluenced by spiritual authority, and resting or seeming to rest on no foundation deeper or more solid than mere popular will. And there can be no doubt that many of the American citizens who perceive these evils and perils most clearly, and who most earnestly desire to guard against their consequences, are truly able and patriotic men. Hence the German and Israelite clergymen who spoke at the meeting on Wednesday were unjust to themselves as well as to many of the favorers of the religious amendment when they referred to the latter in terms of indiscriminate contempt. One speaker called them "fanatics;" another called them a "sanctimonious (*scheinheiligen*) clique," and another spoke of them as "weakminded (*schwachsinnigen*) and fanatical men." No doubt, some of them are fanatical, some of them may be weakminded and very likely sanctimonious. But it is bad taste as well as bad temper to apply terms so opprobrious and contemptuous to the whole party in question. That they are mistaken, we fully believe, but we are equally sure that there is nothing in their opinions on the subject of the Constitution which necessarily implies either weakness of mind or fanaticism. Some of the ablest and most learned men in Europe believe with all their hearts that the State derives all its authority from GOD and is bound in express terms to recognize Him as the only source of political power. Some religious men cannot help holding and applying the same view to the American republic, and they have a perfect right to their opinion. They will always be a minority of the American people, but their number is likely to be increased rather than diminished by abusive language.

A NEW DISEASE has appeared among the horses in New York and Brooklyn, which renders them incapable of work, and causes great uneasiness among their owners. The malady first manifests itself by tenderness of the feet. All kinds of horses, from the carefully groomed roadster to the neglected and abused carthorse, are thus afflicted. Horses limp along in front of all varieties of vehicles, and sick animals are seen in front of nearly all the street cars. The veterinarians call it "scratches," but the general belief among keepers of private horses is that the disease arises from the application of salt to the railway tracks. The disorder lasts about two weeks, and at the advanced stage of it a thick, yellow matter runs from the fetlocks. In a few instances the hoofs have become loose and dropped off. The remedy found most efficacious is a warm poultice of flour meal, frequently renewed.

AMONG the other productions of the great West are fearless art critics. Peoria, Ill., has one. He writes for the *Review*. Here is the way he dishes up the Rubinstein concert: "Mlle. Liebhart didn't leave a dry eye in the wigwam when she sang 'There sno plash kome,' and it was the general impression among her German auditors that she sang 'Rawbing Awdah' in English, while the English speaking inhabitants were equally positive that 'Robin Adair' was a German ballad. Mlle. Ormeny had, and we suppose still retains, a magnificent voice for a fog whistle. Its compass was perfectly surprising. She would shake the chandelier with a wild whoop that made every man instinctly feel for his scalp, and follow it up with a roar that would shame a bassoon."

A San Francisco firm is contesting in the United States Circuit Court the imposition by the Collector of two cents per pound on fish bars, the Collector claiming that they should be assimilated with railroad carriages, and the importers that the legal duty is thirty-five cents *ad valorem*.

The new triennial catalogue of Princeton shows that the whole number of the Alumni is 4,603, of whom 2,535 still survive.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Philadelphia exported, during the month of February, commodities valued at $1,520,781, of which but $214,650 was carried in American bottoms. This is an argument in favor of a new departure in the matter of our commercial marine which needs no elaboration.

Owners of Chicago property seem to be trying to get rid of it as fast as they can. The sales for the last two weeks foot up over $2,250,000.

In France, Belgium and Germany the area of roofing annually covered with zinc is from forty millions to fifty millions of square feet, forming a perfectly sound and nearly imperishable material for such purpose.

The first bird of the spring attempted to sing,
But ere he had sounded a note,
He fell from the limb—ah! a dead bird was him;
The music had friz in his throat.

The wheat elevators, granaries and freight cars up the Minnesota valley are still crying for relief from the immense loads which are crowding and weighing them down.

An English cotton-dyer and printer claims to have made the discovery that apple juice has the valuable property of perfectly fixing the colors of printed cotton fabrics.

A Cincinnati seamstress uses a gray squirrel as a motive power for running her machine, and well he does his work—not only sewing straight seams, but hemming and gathering a ruffle as neatly as could be done by human hands.

The tillers of the Oregonian soil are organizing themselves into farmers' clubs, in very much the same manner as their co-laborers of Illinois and other Western States.

The Michigan crop of logs this year will be very heavy, and it is estimated by good judges that there will be at least 20,000,000 more in Grand river this season than will supply all the mills during the year, allowing them to run night and day.

The Kanawha coal and salt are likely soon to come in active competition with that of other sections, which have heretofore had the business to themselves. The recent opening of the railroad between Richmond, Va., and the Ohio river has already brought salt to Richmond in such quantities that the owners have been enabled to undersell the salt received from New York.

Professor Liebig, the great German chemist, says he is convinced the time is coming when American beer will drive German beer from the market.

The mangrove is extensively used for tanning alligator and other hides in South Florida. It is said its tanning and other properties are twenty-five per cent. more than oak bark.

The New Hampshire Historical Society will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary and the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of their State, in Concord, May 21st.

The population of San Juan, the island so long the bone of contention between the United States and Great Britain, has increased from 400 to 2,000 since the loss of its neutrality.

Californians are congratulating themselves over the fact that the rigors of the past winter in the Northwest will induce an exodus of the disgusted inhabitants to their State the coming season.

A curious disease has broken out in Utah. The patient is attacked by a pain in the left knee; the leg below the knee, down to the toes, becomes much swollen, hardened, and red. The pain then abates. Then the swelling recommences above the knee, and extends up to the body, when inflammation seizes the bowels and the patient dies.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Wilson was, the other night, made the victim of one of those provoking robberies where the booty is small in intrinsic value, but almost priceless from its associations. His room at Washington was entered by a burglar, who was rewarded by only a small sum of money, but who carried off in addition one of General Wilson's most valuable keepsakes—the watch which was given him by members of the Massachusetts Legislature when he was President of the State Senate, a score of years ago.

Governor Straw, who is up for re-election, ex-Governor Weston, Democratic candidate for Governor, and S. R. Mason, the Liberal candidate, are, respectively, President, Vice President and Agent of one and the same insurance company.

Massachusetts Senatorial stock is thus quoted: Boutwell stock heavy; Dawes active; small inquiry for Whiting; Washburn not offered at present.

The business manager of the Rubinstein concerts represent that their trip through the United States has netted a profit of over $30,000.

Capt. Benjamin Robinson, an ex-Confederate officer, of North Carolina, has publicly announced his intention to support the Administration of President Grant, and has began the publication of a Republican newspaper in Fayetteville, N. C.

Whitelaw Reid is to publish selections from Mr. Greeley's correspondence. Whatever or however numerous his faults, Mr. Reid justly deserves commendation for the warm respect and genuine loyalty he constantly shows for his late chief.

According to Miss Grundy, society in Washington isn't entirely given to epicureanism. The refreshments offered at the different houses vary. Sometimes they are only chocolate and cake; again only cake and wine; and again there is a handsome table set, and though calling appears to make people very hungry, and salads, croquettes and fried oysters disappear as if it were aristocratic to be in a starving condition, still when simpler refreshments are offered no one remarks upon it. In fact, refreshments are by no means indispensable. There are some houses, favorite resorts, where every week there are large receptions at which no refreshments are offered.

Louisa A. Boyce, imprisoned in Chicago on a charge of "involuntary murder," has been detected in stealing a set of false teeth belonging to a sympathizing female friend. According to the molaric law, as administered in Chicago, the charge of murder will probably be "drawn," and one for larceny inserted, under the Mosaic law—*i. e.*, a "tooth for a tooth," etc. The case is eschewed by all respectable lawyers in Chicago.

OHIO NEWS.

A swan weighing nineteen pounds was shot at Rochester Center, Lorain county, a few days ago.

The Dayton *Journal* says: Brinkerhoff doesn't succeed well in any enterprise. He failed lamentably as a Liberal prophet in the last campaign, and now he is attempting to set up a Liberal organ at Mansfield, but the people don't like that style of music, and stuffed their ears full of cotton when Brink attempted to play the overture to free trade.

About one hundred and fifty persons have been converted during the progress of the religious revival at La Grange, Lorain county.

Rents are advancing in Massillon, with few dwellings to let.

The Sandusky *Register* says reports from the grape district of that vicinity are discouraging. The severity of the weather has damaged the vines so that a poor crop and almost a total failure in some localities may be expected. On the islands and peninsula the vines seem frozen, and the prospect is not good, even in that most favored locality.

Mr. O. Uhlendorff, of Massillon, has in his possession a Bible, printed in 1684, in Heidelberg. It still retains its original cover, composed of wood half an inch thick, covered with leather.

Thomas Jones, of Newark, is six feet ten inches in height, but not broad in proportion.

Mr. James Wormington, of Wayne township, Columbiana county, is in his one hundred and third year.

Hon. J. A. Ambler, whose term in Congress expired on the 4th inst, will open a law office in Salem soon.

In Perry township, Tuscarawas county, John Miller owns an old blind ewe that has grazed grass for twenty-five summers; she is the mother of sixty-two lambs, and gave birth to two lambs when she was only one year old, and three each year after, until she was twenty-one years old.

An aged couple were married in Hubbard, Trumbull county, on the 26th ult., and the younger male members of the community determined to give them a charivari. After giving the newly-wedded pair a short specimen of their musical powers, the bride appeared at the door and called for a parley. She tendered them a five dollar note with which to procure refreshments, on condition that they should make no more noise. This proposition was accepted, and three boys—J. J. Burke, David Benjamin and Frank Coller approached to receive the money. The gentle bride, however, sprinkled them plentifully with sulphuric acid instead of greenbacks, burning them dreadfully about the face, eyes and neck. Benjamin has lost one of his eyes, and Burke will probably lose both of his, if not his life. Collar was seriously burned, but will sustain no permanent injury. Great excitement prevailed over the matter, and there was talk of lynching the perpetrators of the outrage, but wiser counsels prevailed. The man and wife were arrested on two warrants each, and required to furnish bail in $3,000 on each, for trial at court.

THERE is something singular and quite romantic to those sober folks, the botanists, in the fact that the track of the Prussian armies in France, their camping grounds, their siege lines, and often their bivouacs, are marked with flowers. And these are not the flowers of France, but of the Fatherland. Around Paris even the same phenomenon is seen. Hundreds of flowers unknown hitherto to French soil, but loved of the German heart, have sprung up, and flourish in congenial soil. So that the Prussian army, formerly traced by bloody fields, wrecked ambulances and all the horror and the confusion of frightful war, can now be followed by the skilled botanist by the strange flowers blooming in the lanes and fields and the borders of the vineyards.

MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON.

Fer Oxidule—Octahedral Iron Ore—Black or Magnetic Iron Ore.

DESCRIPTION.

Color usually iron black, but sometimes bluish or steel gray. Powder always nearly or quite black, and streak the same. The pure ore, when reduced to powder, is attracted by the magnet. Some specimens also possess polarity. It belongs to the cubical system of crystallization. Primary form a regular octahedron; or, to illustrate familiarly, it resembles two square pyramids joined base to base, and having all of their lines of equal length. The crystal also assumes the form of the rhombic or garnet dodecahedron. Generally it is massive, but varies in texture in the fracture from coarsely crystalline to finely granular and massive.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS.

The black color of its powder and streak, and its strong action upon the magnet, will usually serve to distinguish this species from the specular oxide of iron, which it often resembles. Magnetic ores sometimes occur in admixture with specular iron ore, as in some of the Lake Superior ores.

COMPOSITION.

This mineral was formerly supposed to be a pure protoxide of iron. It was first proved by Berzelius that it contains both the protoxide and the peroxide of iron. According to that celebrated chemist the proportions are 31 protoxide to 69 peroxide; but these proportions are subject to great variations.

By the observations of Beck it consists entirely of iron and oxygen in the proportion of two atoms of peroxide ($Fe2\ O3$) to one atom of protoxide ($Fe\ O$), and contains 28.57 of oxygen and 71.43 of metallic iron. The true formula is doubtless $Fe\ O \times Fe2\ O3$ ($F3\ O4$), which would give oxygen 27.59 and metallic iron 72.41.

When we consider that the purest magnetic ore cannot contain more than 72.41 per cent of metallic iron, the too common absurdity of claiming "90 to 95 per cent. of iron" becomes exceedingly manifest.

Pure peroxide of iron is found crystalized in regular octahedra in the mineral known as *martite*, which belongs to the cubical system; it occurs in the shaly hematites of Lake Superior, and the magnetic ores of Northern New York. Rammelsberg considers the peroxides and protoxides as being capable of replacing each other without change of form. It would thus appear that magnetite is only a particular variety of octahedral hematite. The protoxide only is affected by the magnet. The magnetic ores are not usually manganiferous, but when they are they yield, supposing them to be pure, an excellent pig iron, admirably fitted for conversion into malleable iron.

The value and importance of this ore will be properly appreciated by the single remark, that the Swedes iron, so justly esteemed in the arts, is entirely produced from it.

GEOLOGICAL SITUATION.

The magnetic oxide of iron is most generally found in beds or veins in the primary rocks, especially in granite, gneiss and mica slate. It has also been met with in serpentine, green stone and hornblendic rocks, and is said to have been even observed in what have been called transition and secondary strata.

In Northern New York magnetic iron ore is almost as widely diffused as are the mountains of granite and gneiss in the counties of Warren, Essex, Clinton and Franklin.

In these counties it is found, with but few exceptions, in what are usually termed *beds* or deposits of very irregular outlines running parallel to the course of the stratification when the rock is stratified. The general direction of these beds is northeast and southwest, but is subject to local variations. The Moriah beds in Essex county are remarkable for richness and extent.

Among the few noteworthy *veins* are the *Cheever* in Essex county, and the *Arnold* in Clinton county.

The Cheever is a rich, fine-grained, black, magnetic ore between two regular walls, which may be spoken of with propriety as floor and ceiling, as the incline does not vary more than 15 to 20 degrees from a horizontal plane.

The Arnold is a rich blue ore, which has the granular structure of true magnetites, but possesses little or no magnetic properties, and in composition, being almost an entire peroxide, and having a red powder and streaks, it resembles the hematites; but would not thus be improper to consider it a *Martite*.

The ore is between two well defined walls of gneiss which dip to the northwest at an angle of 15 to 20 degrees from the perpendicular.

The largest known formations of magnetite occur in the northern parts of the globe, in Scandinavia, Lapland, Siberia and North America, and it is the most important ore of Norway, Sweden and Russia.

STATE NEWS.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright has in course of publication, at the house of T. B Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia, a volume of "Historical Sketches of Plymouth." It is said to be the most complete local history, ever produced in this country, and will contain a large number of photographs of noted persons and places in Plymouth and vicinity.

A number of the immigrants, who arrived on the steamer Vaderland last week, were workmen, with their families, destined for the Phœnix Pottery Works at Phœnixville. They were forwarded by the Reading Railroad, and arrived at Phœnixville, and took possession of their new homes within a few hours after the steamer arrived at Philadelphia. Their dwellings had been prepared in advance for them.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: In this county there are fifty religious organizations, forty-nine church edifices, with sufficient sitting-room to accommodate twenty thousand and twenty-five persons. The total value of church property in this county is estimated at $417,100. Of the number of church sittings, the Catholics come first, having accommodation in their churches for 5,950 persons; Lutheran church edifices furnish seats for 3,250; Methodist, 2,400; Baptist, 2,200, and the rest are divided among the various other religious denominations.

The new woolen factory at Woodvale, Cambria county, will commence operations about the first of April.

Thomas McCamant, of Blair county, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A Wilkesbarre lady has recently been awarded $3,000 for a breach of promise.

Clinton county is reported to have given a handsome majority against license.

The number of fires in Philadelphia during the year 1872 was 603; the losses aggregated $2,173,140; the total amount of insurance was $8,469,539, being several times the amount of the losses. The number of fires shows an increase of 176 over 1871.

The Rev. Daniel A. Laverty and wife, of Harrisburg, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on Monday evening.

Wallaceton, Clearfield county, is about to become an incorporated borough.

Clearfield is to have a new school house, to cost $22,475, and to be completed by the first of December next.

Mrs. Brown, the wife of a blind man living in Hyde Park, Luzerne county, was found dead on the floor of her residence, on Sunday morning. Strong drink is supposed to have been the cause.

The Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal* says: It is greatly feared the rattlesnakes have been mostly killed, frozen, during the present cold winter, and that the crop will be light next summer.

Union township, Center county, gave 109 votes "against license," and not a single one "for license," and Unionville, in the same county, gave *one* vote only "for license."

One day last week, the Cambria Iron Company shipped from Johnstown, at one time, 520 tons of railroad iron, the freightage on which amounted to $953 11.

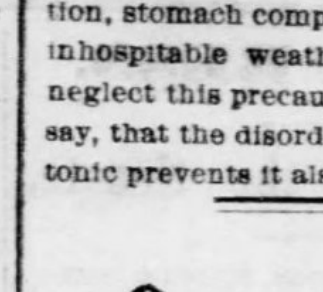
The Sunbury *Daily* tells the following story: About thirty years ago a young man by the name of Gray married a young lady of this place, and after living with her about two years left for parts unknown. His supposed widow then married Mr. Jacob Grillick, with whom she lived until about ten years ago, when he died. She then married a man named Gass, who resided in Lower Augusta. Some four years ago both Mr. and Mrs. Gass died, but a very short time apart. To come to the finale, last week her first husband, Mr. Gray, returned from the West, an old and decrepid man looking for his wife and child. He incidentally met a sister of his wife, with whom he is now staying. Mr Gray is reported to be wealthy and looking for an heir.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: James Estep who was killed in Williamsburg had a wife and six children who depended upon his exertions for a living. Daniel Amhiser, who is in jail on suspicion of having committed the crime, is a young man, and did not stand high in that community. Both worked at the Williamsburg furnace, but Amhiser was discharged by the manager because a number of the other employees refused to work any longer with him, on account of his quarrelsome and overbearing disposition. He blamed Estep, so it is said with being instrumental in having him discharged. It is also said that he was under the influence of liquor on Friday, the day Estep was found injured, near the furnace and that Amhiser carried a billy and was seen near the furnace, on that evening. The case will be tried, and it is unfair to express opinions which may prejudice any one.

The Wheeling *Register* of yesterday says: Some eight or ten years ago a gentleman living in Washington, Pa., put in an envelope and placed in a bureau drawer some two or three hundred dollars in notes on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of this city. When he went for his money a few days afterwards, he found everything intact but the envelope containing the money. That was gone. His suspicions were directed to the only person who could have had access to the bureau, and he had the suspected man arrested. Nothing could be proved against the accused, of course he was discharged. The matter remained a mystery until Monday, when the owner of the missing money, while opening the bureau drawer, observed something fall into the drawer from the top. On examining it he found it to be a portion of the envelope in which the money had been placed. A further search was rewarded by the discovery of all the bank notes fastened to the top of the bureau where they had been securely fastened to the varnish for the many years they had been missed. They were sent to this city on Tuesday, for redemption. Every apology and reparation was made to the individual suspected, and who has been under surveillance ever since the disappearance of the money.

Avert the Danger.

The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meterological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a fearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health and comfort. To avert the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaint, &c., so common in damp inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say, that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures.



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INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
CAPITAL.....$225,000.
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INCORPORATED 1854.
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Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.
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Insures against Fire and Marine losses and damage in the [illegible]
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NEW STAIR CARPETS,
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New Prints,
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New Pant Stuff,
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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, 1873.

The money market begins to show very markedly the influence of approaching April settlements. The universal question asked at bank counters by city depositors and letters of country correspondents is, "Can you help us over the 1st of April, if we should need assistance?" While but a moity of these applications will need money, the banks have to keep themselves in shape to meet *all* of them; hence a scarcity of loanable funds, while bank balances are not materially reduced. A prominent country banker remarked to-day that he always had more money on hands on the 2d of April than on the 31st of March, yet he had to conform to the long established custom and have on his counter an abundance of bank notes, that the *rusticis* must make the actual money in hand to make real estate settlements.

The feeling in monetary circles is one of confidence, and the opening of spring brings harbingers of a season of active and successful business. The complications which for a time threatened to create a general disturbance are in a fair way to be satisfactorily settled, and the absence of such strong parties from the market as borrowers has taken away the standard for a high rate of interest so created; and paper is now bought and sold on its own merits, not in comparison with the rates paid by other borrowers.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881		118⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862		115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅜	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114⅝	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅝	116⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅜	116⅜
10-40s	110⅜	110⅝
New 5s		112⅛
Gold	115⅛	115⅛
Currency	113⅜	113⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115⅛
United States 6s of 1881	118⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	116⅛
United States 10-40s	110⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅛
Currency Pacifics	113⅜

—We take the following from the financial circular of a London banking house:

The operation of funding the United States debt into five per cent. bonds has not been attended with all the success anticipated for it in America. The public are only now beginning to understand the nature of the transaction—that the five-twenty bondholders were invited to convert them into the new fives, as also the reasons why they should accept the invitation. There should have been more preparation on this side the Atlantic, more explanatory notices. Any one asked to exchange a six per cent. bond for a five per cent. bond would naturally decline, but if guaranteed the undisturbed holding for a period of ten years, quarterly dividends, freedom from every United States tax, Federal or State, and repayment in gold, with other advantages, he might alter his mind, especially when informed that the six per cent. bond he held would at once be called in for redemption. We have always regarded five per cent. United States bonds thus guaranteed to be, all things considered, the cheapest security in the market, at par, and the most secure of investments. The point wherein the confidence of Englishmen is wanting is not in the ability of the people to pay, or in the security of the country against external aggression—for on both these points the first place in the world is accorded to the United States—but in the continued willingness of the people to pay, and the danger of disruption. On these two, an opinion, erroneous it is true, is generally held in England unfavorable to the republic. Singularly enough, in each there is a curious contradiction between what Englishmen know is actually occurring and what they assert as likely to occur. They know that the United States has been paying off its debt to an unprecedented extent. Yet of the nation which immediately on the close of a great and costly war thus acts for years, they assume that when the days of ease arrive they will repudiate. To say the least, this is inconsistent, and they must admit the facts tend to refute the surmises.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 6, 1873.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
Canton	....	....	....	[illegible]	....	....
Western Union Tel	85¾	85	85¾	85¾	85¾	85½
Quicksilver	....	....	....	44⅛	....	....
Pacific Mail	55¾	54¼	55⅛	54⅛	54⅞	55
Adams Express	....	95	....	94½	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	84	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	66⅝	....	66¼	....	....
United States Express	....	72	....	....	....	....
New York Central	103¾	102⅞	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103⅜
Erie	65⅝	65⅞	65	66	65	65¾
Michigan Central	....	107⅛	....	108	....	....
Michigan Southern	92½	93⅛	91½	91⅛	94½	94⅝
Illinois Central	....	120	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pitts	....	89⅛	....	89⅛	89⅝	....
Chicago and N. W.	....	....	....	81½	....	....
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	....	....	89	....	....
Rock Island	113⅜	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜	114	....
St. Paul	....	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	....	....
St. Paul pref	....	73⅛	....	74⅛	....	73
Wabash	....	72⅛	72⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅞
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	90	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	....	....
Union Pacific	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	....	35½	....
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	109	....	....
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	....	9	9	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	126⅜	....	127½	....	....
C., C. and I. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Jo	....	39⅝	....	....	....	39¾
Iron Mountain	....	44	....	45¾	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	60	Phila. and Erie	26
Reading	57⅜	Lehigh Navigation	37½
United Co's. of N. J.	121½	Pittsburgh 5s	72
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	33⅜	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60⅜	Central Transpor'n	48

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

	Price ℔ ℔.		Price ℔ ℔.
Boston crackers	8½c	Oyster crackers	7½c
Ex. Boston crackers	10 c	Lemon crackers	12½c
Butter crackers	8 c	Soda crackers	7½c
Cream crackers	22 c	Sugar crackers	10 c
Fruit crackers	13 c	Water crackers	7 c
Fruit Cakes	13½c	Wine crackers	10 c
Ginger cakes	13 c	Lemon Jumbles	13½c
Ginger snaps	13½c	Sugar jumbles	13½c
N Y water crackers	7½c	Spiced jumbles	13 c
Orange cakes	13 c	Novelty crackers	15 c
Imperial crackers	15 c		

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Feb. 27	300	1,900	1,400	165	85
Friday, Feb. 28	340	700	2?0	75	34
Saturday, March 1	400	1,400	800	..	..
Sunday, March 2	340	800	800	45	68
Monday, March 3	540	1,230	1,200	60	..
Tuesday, March 4	54?	1,100	1,400	..	..
Wednesday, March 5	1,180	1,500	2,400	90	..
Total	3,134	8,600	8,200	336	187

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Feb. 27	980	2,?00	3,440	185	105
Friday, Feb. 28	1,080	2,300	2,800	60	....
Saturday, March 1	480	1,?00	600	105	....
Monday, March 3	....	1,100	1,000	75	68
Tuesday, March 4	380	1,100	600	105	....
Wednesday, March 5	220	1,300	1,400	15	....
Total	3,140	9,300	9,800	525	173

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been light and in quality are mostly of the medium and lower grades, very few prime and extra cattle offering. The market under the influence of the light offerings is better than last week from ¼c to ⅜c, and at the advance trade is active. The better condition of trade is not on account of any material improvement in the Eastern markets, but as above noted, on account of the light run and advices that the market at Chicago is firm and steady with but a moderate supply of cattle on sale. When the runs here are light sellers always try to take advantage of the situation and force prices up, while on the other hand, when cattle are here in heavy supply buyers bear down all they can. We consider this explanation necessary as for the last few weeks our markets have been quoted up and down as the runs have been light or heavy. The fluctuations vary oftentimes as much as ½c, and is either a handsome profit or a serious loss. All grades of cattle are changing hands quickly this week, and at the time we left the yards, yesterday noon, there was very little stock unsold. Prime cattle have been in light supply, and there were buyers here for this grade who to this time have been unable to get the kind wanted. We think a drove of prime cattle would sell for good prices on arrival. The better grades are bringing prices higher relatively than common and inferior stock. Following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 ℔s steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,400 ℔s steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 65; extra 1,300 ℔s steers, $6 to $6 25; prime 1,200 ℔s steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,100 ℔s steers $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 ℔s steers, $4 50 to $4 75; common $4 00 to $4 25; bulls $2 50 to $4; cows $3 50 to $5.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs for a week past till yesterday morning were light, but since then have been liberal. The market ruled good during the latter part of last week, and prime hogs sold soon after arrival, the market closing on Saturday firm and steady. On Monday trade ruled active on all grades, and sales of Philadelphia were made, as will be seen by reference to the list below, as high as $6 25 ℘ 100 ℔s the highest figure reached for months. The prices was regarded as an extreme one, and most of the dealers refused to purchase at that figure. The market closed on Monday firm. On Tuesday trade was moderately active, but prices not so high, dealers wanting to purchase at 6c for the very best. To-day the receipts, though they cannot be called heavy, are sufficient to meet the demand. Philadelphia buyers purchasing very few hogs in this market at present, getting a supply from Baltimore and other points almost large enough to meet the wants of butchers, which at prices is confined to the retail men. At this writing the market is active, but prices are some lower, say from 5c to 10c ℘ 100 ℔s.

PRICES.

Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia $6 00; prime do $5 75 to $5 90; prime Yorkers $5 35 to $5 45; fair do $5 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep are heavy. For some time the market here has been supplied mainly by Ohio stock, now there is a great many Chicago sheep coming in the market. Trade continues dull and draggy. Buyers are purchasing sparingly, and with free receipts coming sheep do not sell quick. The quality of the offerings are mostly of medium grades. On Wednesday noon thirteen car loads of sheep arrived in one train, and the feeling then was not very good, buyers taking hold very slow and the indications of trade was that lower prices would rule. Following are the rates at which stock changed hands:

Extra 100 ℔s, fine wool, $6 75; extra 95 ℔s, fine wool, $6 50; extra 90 ℔s, fine wool, $6 25; prime 85 ℔s, fine wool, $5 75 to $6 00; prime 80 ℔s, fine wool, $5 50.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
30	37,960	5 50	5	4,580	5 50
16	21,050	6 25	19	15,830	4 00
68	85,900	6 00	33	35,840	4 87
71	79,970	4 87	33	42,250	6 10
17	20 550	5 65	18	15,220	5 25
3	3,100	3 00	15	23,590	4 25
8	8 800	5 35	17	20,320	5 50
17	19,890	5 62	16 bulls	23,720	3 85

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	17,940	4 75	17	17,530	4 80
17	17,710	4 80	1	1,680	3 50
82	98,500	6 00	16	21,370	6 65
17	19,870	5 85	31	38,980	6 30
3	3,370	5 60	4	4,480	5 50

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	20,450	4 00	1	920	4 00
10	19,630	5 62	16	19,100	5 45
16	21,390	6 37	11	9,350	4 37
18	19,970	5 35	16	20,660	6 30
19	22,990	5 95	15	20,300	6 35

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
4	8,710	7 00	17	2,530	5 85
20	12,030	4 40	5	6,880	6 50
10	12,840	6 50	2	2,530	5 25
15	16,160	4 50	9	7,800	4 50
108	123,510	6 25	2	2,400	4 37
18	16,780	4 37	5	4,200	4 12
8	8,860	6 00	1	940	5 00
1	780	2 25	1	1,050	4 00
3	3,830	5 75	53	64,380	6 00
20	19,300	5 25			

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
13	14,680	$4 45	4	4,910	$4 00
34	37,310	5 40	75	99,980	4 80
1	2,330	8 50	17	18,570	4 87
47	60,730	6 00	45	59,840	6 25
15	18,350	5 50	16	21,720	6 00
22	42,330	6 25	52	69,300	5 60
45	60,580	6 25	31	38,980	6 20

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
34	43,860	$6 60	16	18,940	$5 75
16	26,120	5 75	34	37,320	5 37
47	19,683	5 50	19	20,690	5 12
17	19 250	5 75	17	18 010	4 25
2	2,590	3 50	19	19,880	4 75
70	68,610	4 60	17	20,790	6 00
83	96,940	5 60	18	19,880	6 00
54	64,730	5 70	14	13,520	4 75
17	20,020	5 12	2	2,630	4 75
2	1,810	4 37	3	2,940	5 00
6	7,930	6 20	4	4,640	5 60
8	20,030	5 37	16	19,120	5 80
2	2,110	5 36	17	18,750	5 38
13	14,370	4 70	6	7,570	4 00

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
59	9,210	$5 20	20	4,100	$5 55
92	22,650	5 75	76	13,700	5 30
51	12,570	5 75	13	2,590	5 50
41	9,310	5 90	63	11,740	5 50
22	4 560	5 75	57	13,600	5 90
57	12,150	5 45	11	3,300	5 35
17	3,880	5 50	13	2,540	5 65
93	17,320	5 35	30	6,400	5 60
68	29,830	5 50	63	13,170	5 75
45	13,670	6 05	95	20,740	5 80
24	4 530	5 60	44	7,170	5 80
16	3,450	6 00	10	1,880	5 80
101	24,500	6 00	75	17,830	5 35
48	13,580	6 10	146	25,240	5 60
70	8,350	5 60	29	5,500	6 00
76	16,640	6 00	34	6,540	5 80
61	13,380	5 62	92	17,970	5 50
22	7,850	5 85	18	3 280	6 00
75	7,440	5 50	182	21,040	5 45

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
22	3,800	5 20	71	10,000	5 20
3	620	5 85	96	22,090	5 85
92	2,050	5 85	25	5,150	5 12
9	1,780	5 65	10	1,900	5 65
119	22,670	5 50	137	21,460	5 50
75	13,150	5 50	77	19,180	5 50
122	21,750	5 50	96	24,970	6 00
90	15,850	5 50	9	2,350	4 50
54	11,310	5 90	6	1,805	4 50
116	29,250	6 10	47	10,290	6 00
42	7,560	5 50	76	16,890	6 00
66	13,390	5 50	55	13,300	6 10
103	14,870	5 60	33	6,720	6 05
16	3,190	6 00	22	4 230	5 80
60	9,989	5 50	55	11,050	5 35

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	5,200	$5 50	12	3,100	$5 50
13	3,000	5 25	5	1,250	5 50
15	3,910	5 40	194	40,170	5 25
50	8,080	5 20	37	13,840	5 55
30	6 850	5 80	85	13,950	5 40
86	11,520	5 35	66	11,970	5 40
22	3,710	5 60	8	2,660	5 50
254	17,690	6 00	67	15,560	5 60
28	39,670	5 35	121	22,930	5 80
107	16,680	5 50	159	25,370	5 80
107	23,600	6 00	48	15,930	6 00
129	23,840	5 50	71	12 190	5 50
65	11,490	5 50	21	5,460	6 00
37	6,490	5 50	50	11,310	6 00
47	11,590	6 00	54	10,240	5 45
84	18,600	5 45	136	20,240	5 55
137	19,970	5 50	73	8,380	5 50
83	11,110	5 50	77	11,910	5 50
144	22,320	5 50	223	24,970	5 60
134	19,670	5 50	8	1,710	6 00
57	9,130	5 50	50	10,350	6 00
30	5,910	5 50	156	42,390	5 90
194	21,520	5 40	73	13,150	5 35
92	13,760	5 40	35	6,870	5 75

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
155	22,830	$5 25	123	30,220	$5 90
138	26,460	5 40	30	6,880	5 60
76	7,890	5 30	42	8,810	5 80
18	2,750	5 50	135	22,540	5 60
95	28,430	6 00	102	22,420	6 05
171	27,890	5 40	148	25,840	5 40

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
134	43,470	$5 88	186	38,450	$5 35
130	9,380	5 90	5	1,690	5 00
72	12,980	5 20	135	21,480	5 50
15	2,540	5 80	44	5,410	5 50
135	47,500	5 90			

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
461	45,400	$5 85	173	20,390	$6 55
122	11,880	5 70	178	13 660	5 37
181	16,000	6 28	150	13,880	5 35
165	[illegible]	5 65	71	7,540	6 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
175	14,540	$5 65	170	16,470	$6 50
184	14,920	6 05	234	32,780	6 65
175	14,970	5 36	186	16,680	5 87
179	14,950	5 75	163	15,440	5 60
162	17,050	6 50			

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
180	15,690	$6 25	163	15,000	$5 65
171	14,710	5 55	89	7,630	5 90
82	6,630	6 50	90	6,070	4 40
65	5,640	5 60	167	15,010	5 75
70	7,510	6 40	374	35,950	5 80
318	31,950	6 12			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
72 ℘ head		$2 75	267	14,970	$4 90
173	13,010	4 90	157	14,680	6 20
196	15,800	5 35	92	7,380	5 75
100	10,490	7 25	146	13,940	6 37
156	12 970	5 60	99	8 000	5 00
209	27,570	5 40	569	49,300	5 75

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
180	14,300	5 40	60	5 540	6 50
20	2,140	5 00	187	16,130	6 10
70	5,560	6 40	81	8,620	6 80
131	13,300	6 65	43	4,130	6 12
5 on foot		3 25	157	15,460	6 00
146	12,510	5 00	162	14,210	6 00
80	6,370	5 50			

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

The following are the current rates of wrought iron tubes:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT WELDED.			
⅛	12	22	24
¼	12	22	42
⅜	14	22	56
½	18	24	85
¾	25	32	1 12
1	34	45	1 67
1¼	48	65	2 25
1½	60	80	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	85	1 10	3 66
2½	1 25	1 80	5 77
3	1 75	2 30	7 54
3½	2 10	3 00	9 05
4	2 75	3 50	10 72
4½	3 10	4 00	12 49
5	3 75	4 75	14 56
6	5 00	6 00	18 77
7	7 00	....	23 41
8	8 00	....	28 35
10	12 50	....	....

A liberal discount from this list allowed to the trade.

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$14 00
I X, 10x14, charcoal	16 75
I C, 12x12, charcoal	14 50
I X, 12x12, charcoal	17 25
I C, 14x20, charcoal	15 00
I X, 14x20, charcoal	17 25
I C, 14x20, leaded	13 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	15 25
Pig Tin	41

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	17 @ 20
Citric	℔	1 75 @ 1 78
Oxalic	℔	26
Tartaric	℔	65 @ 67
Alcohol, gall		1 93 @ 2 20
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	20
Socot	℔	86
Am. Carb	℔	27 @ 29
—Aqua	℔	12 @ 14
Annotta	℔	55 @ 65
Ashes	℔	
—Soda	℔	5½@ 6½
Bal. Copa	℔	1 10 @ 1 12
Bay Rum, gal		3 50 @ 4 00
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	41 @ 43
Cinch r'd	℔	1 38 @ 1 50
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85
" Com	℔	45 @ 55
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	75
Blue Vitr	℔	14 @ 14½
Borax ref	℔	36 @ 38
Brims roll	℔	4¾@ 5¾
—Flor Sul	℔	5⅛@ 6
Calomel A	℔	1 50
—English	℔	1 70
Camp ref	℔	43 @ 48
Canthar's	℔	2 25
Cham. Ger	℔	47
—Roman	℔	47 52
Chlorof'm	℔	1 45 @ 1 50
Cloves	℔	40 @ 42
Cochineal	℔	94 @ 98
Con lye case		7 75 @ 8 00
Copp'ras	℔	2¼@ 3½
Cream Tar	℔	46 @ 48
Cubebs	℔	20 @ 24
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 45
Emery En	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps	℔	38 @ 42
—Sulph	℔	68 @ 74
Ext Logw	℔	12 @ 12½
—Liq Cala	℔	48 @ 50
—Italian	℔	33
—Sicily	℔	25
Fustic chi	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	℔	33
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	30 @ 40
" White	℔	55 @ 70
Myrrh T'k	℔	67
Shellac	℔	58 @ 62
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60
" Flake	℔	1 05 @ 1 20
Hoffm's A	℔	@ 46
Indigo Ma	℔	1 25 @ 1 35
—Span fl't	℔	1 30 @ 1 40
Iodine res	℔	7 80
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9
Log Chipd	℔	3 @ 4
Mace	℔	1 75
Madder	℔	18 @ 20
Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 40
—Carb	℔	35 @ 45
Manna S F	℔	63
Morph sul	℔	5 20 @ 5 50
Nutm No 1	℔	1 28
Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	6 40 @ 6 50
—Castor	℔	22 @ 23
—Cinnam	℔	2 88
—Cloves	℔	2 75 @ 2 80
Oil.		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon	℔	6 25 @ 6 40
Linseed	gall	97 @ 1 02
Neats f	gall	1 00 @ 1 50
Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	6 62 @10 00
—pints	doz	3 50 @ 3 75
Origan	℔	75 @ 1 38
Pepper't	℔	4 50 @ 4 80
Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 2 00
Sassafras	℔	1 08 @ 1 15
Sperm	gall	2 40 @ 2 58
Tanners	gall	75 @ 85
Whale	gall	88 @ 95
Winteg'n	℔	6 25
Opium Ty	℔	8 60 @ 8 75
Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 4 75
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	27 29
Chlorate	℔	60 @ 62
Iodide	℔	6 25 6 30
Putty	℔	4¾@ 5⅛
Quin sulp	oz	2 55 @ 2 65
Rosin	℔	6 20 @ 6 50
Root.		
Gentian	℔	14
Gingr E I	℔	18
" Jamca	℔	27
Ipecac pow	℔	1 88
Jalap pow	℔	90
Liquorice	℔	14 @ 17
Rhub E I	℔	1 50 @ 1 75
Sars Hon	℔	41 @ 45
Senega	℔	1 58
Valeri En	℔	40
" Germ	℔	24
Sal Ammo	℔	15½@ 17
—Epsom	℔	3⅛@ 5
—Soda	℔	3¾@ 4½
Seed.		
Canary	℔	6½@ 7½
Hemp	℔	6½@ 7½
Cardamn	℔	2 60 @2 90
Mustard	℔	12 @ 15
Senna Al	℔	22
" E In	℔	22
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	7⅛@ 8½
Soap Cast	℔	14 @ 17
—Cast wh	℔	18 @ 22
Sugar L'd	℔	25
Turp sps	gall	80 @ 85
Varnish.		
Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 35
Japan	gall	90 @ 1 35
Damar	gall	1 60 @ 2 20
Ven Red	℔	3½@ 4½

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 7, 1873.

REMARKS—The oil market continues very dull for crude and refined. We have nothing new for our readers or worthy of special notice. Crude is quoted as follows: Parker's $2 02½, according to the fancy of purchasers, being equal to ¼@⅜c per gallon here. The receipts of raw continue to increase, while the exports of refined East exhibited a material falling off. Later sales 300 bbls crude at Parker's at $2 02½ per bbl.

REFINED.

The market was dull, prices being very much demoralized. Standard brands can be obtained at 5a15½c. Eastern delivery was freely offered at the following: Spot or March at 18⅜c; April 18⅜c; May 9⅜c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; prices are unchanged; Country $1 85; city $1 90@2 00.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 6.—The *Courier* says: The market grows weaker and the demand is light. On upper road there are a few buyers at $2 10. At other points the market is weak with a downward tendency. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, regular	$2 12½
1,500 bbls upper road, spot	2 10
200 bbls upper road, spot	2 07½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 07½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	2 10
200 bbls lower road, spot	2 12½
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 25
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 25
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 00

NEW YORK, March 6—Closing 5.—The market is very quiet and prices nominal and in buyers' favor. Crude in bulk 8¼c; sales of 1,000 bbls at this price. Refined 19c, spot delivery. Cases 26a25½c. Philadelphia delivery very slow and prices unchanged; refined, spot delivery, 18⅜c.

OIL CITY, March 6.—Market dull at $2 25; upper road $2 10; lower road $2 10.

ROUSEVILLE, March 6.—Market quiet, dull and declining at $2 05.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 6.—Market unchanged at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, March 6.—Market quiet, spot $2 05a2 10; regular $2 07½a2 10; B. O. first six months $2 45.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Market quiet; S. W. 18⅜a19c; crude in bulk 8c; cases 24⅜c; sales, none. Futures: April 18⅜c; May 19⅜c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, March 6.—Market quiet at $2 10 reported bid.

TITUSVILLE, March 6.—Market very quiet at $2 05@2 10@2 12½.

TIDIOUTE, March 6.—Market quiet at $2 00.

OIL CITY, March 6.—Market quiet but a little steadier at $2 25.

ROUSEVILLE, March 6.—Market dull at $2 07½@2 10; nothing doing.

FOXBURG, March 6.—Market inactive at $2 03@2 07½.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 6, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref'g Co	J P Logan, Phila	156
Central Ref'g Co	J A Bostwick & Co	115
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	405
S Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	479
Citizens' Oil Co	Tack Bros & Co, Phila	160
Total		1,315

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Nonpareil Oil Works	469
O J Greer	Cochran's Yard	309
J Bushnell	Lily Oil Works	458
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	794
S M Robinson	Standard Oil Works	604
N W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	777
N W Stevenson	Commercial Oil W'ks	240
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	160
H McKelvy	Cosmos Oil Works	80
O J Greer	Riverside Oil Works	973
O J Greer	Star Oil Works	923
O J Greer	Fairview Oil Works	939
N W Stevenson	Fairview Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Nonpareil Oil W'ks	469	Cochran's Yard	309
Lilley Oil Works	458	American Oil W	794
Standard Oil W'ks	609	Peerless Oil W'ks	777
Commercial Oil W	240	Sunbeam Oil W	160
Cosmos Oil Works	80	Riverside Oil W'ks	973
Star Oil Works	920	Fairview Oil W'ks	1,019
Total			6,801

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	℘ doz.		℘ doz.
Peaches, 2 ℔s	$2 25@2 50	Succotash, 2 ℔s	$3 25
Peaches, 3 ℔s	3 25	Lobsters, 1 ℔	2 75
Tomatoes, 2 ℔s	2 00@2 10	Lobsters, 2 ℔s	4 00
Tomatoes, 3 ℔s	2 60@2 75	Cove oys's, 1 ℔	1 53@1 65
Green corn, 2 ℔	2 50@2 85	Cove oys's, 2 ℔s	2 50@2 75
Green peas, 2 ℔	@3 25	Spic'd oys, 1 ℔	1 60
Strawber's, 2 ℔	3 25	Spic'd oys, 2 ℔s	2 75
Blackbr's, 2 ℔s	2 50	Pickled oys, qt	4 50
Raspber's, 2 ℔s	3 25	Br'dy peach, qt	4 00
Whortlebr, 2 ℔s	2 50@2 75	Layer raisins	2 50@3 25
2℔ pine apples	3 00@3 25	Val. raisins	11c
Pears, 2 ℔s	2 75@3 00	Seedl's raisins	12@12½c
Cherries, 2 ℔s	2 75@3 00	Currants	9@10½c
Plums, 2 ℔s	2 75@3 00	Turkey prunes	10c
Gr'n g'e plums, 2 ℔s	3 50@3 75	Lemons	5 50@6 00
Lima beans, 2 ℔	3 00	Peanuts, ℘ bus roasted	2 75@3 00
String be's, 2 ℔	2 25	Oranges	2 75@3 50

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$7 50 ℘ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ℘ case.
Greenwich Lye, (50 cases)	7 25 ℘ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 ℘ case.
Less quantity	8 50 ℘ case
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	7¼@7½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	7⅜@8c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3⅛c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3⅜c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3⅛c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3⅜c ℘ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	8⅜c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	9 c ℘ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1⅜c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	2 c ℘ ℔.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3⅜c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	4 c ℘ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ℘ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3½c ℘ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ℘ ℔.
Chloride calcium	2½c ℘ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ℘ ℔.
Lump Alum	3⅜@4c ℘

Terms, cash in 30 days.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 5.—Scotch pig is without change. Cablegrams report a further advance in prices, Coltness and Gartsherrie being now quoted 170s, and Glengarnock 160s. The almost entire absence of demand for consumption from various causes, such as the high cost here, the difficulty of moving goods, and general tightness of the money market, these all tend to restrict purchases beyond present needs. Most of the sales noted below were made on speculation. We quote Eglinton $55; Glengarnock $56a57; Gartsherrie $59a60; and Coltness nominally $61a62. The sales are 775 tons Glengarnock, part at $55, currency, part 30 days; 60 do, and small lots Gartsherrie, $60; and 280 tons Monckland, at Philadelphia, on terms not made public. American pig is without much change; several rolling mills we understand, are running on short time for want of orders; No. 1 pig may be quoted firm at $50, and No. 2 $46a49; gray forge is in less demand than Nos. 1 and 2, and may be quoted quiet at $40a44; 100 tons Nos. 1 and 2 sold at about our quotations. New English rails are entirely nominal, and the few sales made are at less than cost of importation; the stock is said to be about 25,000 tons, 10a15,000 tons of which is available for mercantile purposes, but generally held above our quotations, it costing about $78 gold to lay them down here. American are looking upward, though no sales have been made above $80 currency; most holders are now asking $82a83. In old English rails there is nothing doing—they may be quoted nominally $57a60 for D. H., and $56a60 for T. Scrap is inactive, but holders are demanding $57a60 for No. 1 wrought from yard; there is nothing offering from dock. Manufactured iron, from store, continues very firm, and prices abroad are advancing. The following telegram was received yesterday by cable:

LONDON, March 4.—The iron workers of Methyr-Tydvil have signified their willingness to resume work at the old rate of wages until the end of the present month, if an advance of five per cent. is guaranteed from April 1.

IMPORT OF IRON INTO NEW YORK FROM JAN. 1 TO FEB. 28, 1873.

	Bar. Tons.	Pig Tons.	Sheet, &c. Bdls.
From foreign ports	1,501	9,711	31,830
Coastwise	1	....	479
Total	1,502	9,711	32,309
Same time, 1872	3,897	12,591	53,332

—*Shipping List.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 5.—The market remains dull but prices are unchanged. It is the impression among dealers that as soon as the auction sale of the 6th inst. is over business will to some extent revive, and with better prices. The light demand at present is for spring clip and fleeces, and both descriptions are in good supply. The latest advices from England are favorable to holders; the markets are reported active, with advanced prices. The sales here comprise 40 bales Cape at 36a38c; 30 do Montevideo, 35c; 50 do Port Phillip, 52c; 20 do Banda Oriental, 33c; 30 do fall California, 20a29c; 16,000 ℔s super pulled, 59c; 30,000 ℔s fleeces, 62½a65c; 25,000 ℔s XX Ohio. do, 62c; and 32 bales Oregon on private terms.

IMPORT OF WOOL INTO NEW YORK, FROM JAN. 1 TO FEB. 28, 1873

	Bales.
From Foreign Ports	7,849
Coastwise Ports	4,683
Total	12,573
Same time, 1872	8,994

—*Shipping List.*

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Flour steady; superfine $4 75a5 75; extra $6 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 50a8 37½. Wheat dull at $1 90a1 95. Corn steady; yellow 58½a59c; mixed western 60c. Oats more active; white 49a50c; mixed 47a48c. Crude petroleum 13½c; refined do 18⅜c. Whisky firm at 91c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn—Mixed western 58c. Oats quiet and steady; western mixed 47c; white 49c. Rye unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

REMARKS.—Since our last report the weather has materially moderated, and hopes are again revived that winter has taken its final departure and that spring will rule in its stead. Navigation is still interrupted by ice, and the railroads are to some extent impeded by snow and ice which renders it difficult, if not impossible, to deliver freight "on time." To these drawbacks on trade may be mentioned the unusual stringency in the money market. But as we have before remarked, the "darkest hour precedes the break of day." So will it be with our merchants, manufacturers and business men generally.

We noticed yesterday that the prominent wholesale grocers had held a meeting for the purpose of forming a "Grocer's Board" for the mutual protection and interest of the trade. This is a step in the right direction. The bacon and provision dealers some months since organized a similar association which has been found to work to the advantage of all concerned. The same result will follow the efforts of the grocers if they stand by each other in good faith. We may add that the commission merchants will in a few days call a meeting to form a similar organization, and as they are a large class of our business men they will doubtless form a strong association.

Let other branches of trade and commerce follow these examples and then consolidate the whole into a *bona fide* Board of Trade.

With regard to the general tone of the markets we have little to say. Prices seem to await the coming of the spring opening, and as yet show no signs of change worthy of special mention.

As before remarked, all our business men are fully prepared to meet the spring trade, their stocks being full and complete, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

We omit extended quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 6, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; No 1 spring Chicago $1 28; No 2 do $1 21½ cash; $1 23½ seller April; No 3 do $1 09½; rejected 93a94½c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 32a32¼c cash; 32⅛a32⅜c seller April; 35¾a36⅛ do May; rejected 27½c. Oats steady; No 2, 26⅛-26⅜c; rejected 24½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; fall No 2, 68c. Barley—Demand good at full price; fall No 2 74a75c; No 3 do 60c. SEEDS—Clover seed dull but unchanged. Timothy dull but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork—Demand active and prices advance mainly for April and May delivery; sales cash $14a14 30 seller April; $14 45a14 50 seller May. Lard—Demand good at full prices at 7⅞ cash, 8c seller April, 8-20c May. Bulk meats strong; sales shoulders 4⅞a5c loose cash and seller April, part at Des Moines; short rib middles seller last half of March 7⅜c; loose, new, seller April 7c; short clear loose 7⅞c; do seller April 7⅞c, closing with outside prices asked. Bacon strong and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm; good shipping $5 75.

WHISKY—Steady; with a moderate demand at 86½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton in fair export demand; middling upland 20⅜c; sales of futures, 13,300 bales, as follows: March 19⅞a20⅛c; April 20 3-16a20⅜c; May 20⅝a20⅞c; June 20 15-16c; July 21⅛c. Flour dull; low grades steady and not offered freely; trade brands unsettled; receipts 8,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 80a6 60; common to good $6 75a7 60; good to choice $7 65a8 40; white wheat extra $8 10a10 50; St. Louis $7 50a12 75. Rye flour quiet at $3 65a4 35. Corn meal quiet. Whisky steady at 93c. Wheat—Demand moderate and offerings light; receipts 8,000 bushels; Nos 1 and 2 Milwaukee mixed, afloat, $1 72; No 2 spring Chicago $1 60; No 3 do $1 55a1 58; prime No 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $2 17½. Clover seed dull at $3 25a8 50; timothy $3 65a3 80. Rye dull; western 93c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet; old western mixed, afloat, 66½c; new mixed western 65a66c. Oats quiet; receipts 32,000 bushels; new western mixed 46a50c; white western 49a51½c. Eggs weak at 27c. Hay steady; shipping $1 10. Hops dull and heavy. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar firmer; low grades 8⅛a8⅜c; Havana 8⅛c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet at 8a8⅜c. Crude petroleum 8⅛c; refined do 19c. Turpentine 66½c. Provisions—Mess pork firmer; offerings light; new $15 87½; prime do $14 25a14 50. Beef dull but unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6c. Middles firmer with a fair demand; long and short clear 8⅛c; long clear 7⅞c; short clear 8⅛c. Lard opened active and closed quiet; western steam 8 9-16c; kettle 8⅝a8⅞c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cattle—There were 88 cars received yesterday and to-day at One Hundreth street, 31 cars at Communipaw, and 5 cars at Weehawken, making 6,700 head this week, against 8,800 head last week; trade fair and sellers buying at a slight advance; Texans plenty at 8¼a10½c; common natives 11a11½c; fair to good 12a12¾, and prime 13a13½; nothing very extra offering; 4 cars Texans, 1,100 ℔s, 10½c, 56 ℔s per cwt; 5 cars Cherokees, 4½ cwt, 9c, 55 ℔s per cwt; 3 cars poor Texans, 5½ cwt, 8a9c; 4 cars fat do, 1,080 ℔s, 10⅛c, 57 ℔s per cwt; cars, 7½ cwt, Illinois, 12c; 4 cars, 6½ cwt, 11½c; cars, 7 cwt, 12a13½c.

Sheep—Receipts to-day 5,700 head, making 15,600 head since Saturday, against 15,500 head last week; trade very slow, and no change in prices; 2 cars State, 95 ℔s, 7⅜c; car, 89 ℔s, 6⅜c; lot poor Illinois 5⅜c; 1 car prime Ohio, 100 ℔s, 8c.

Hogs—Receipts 44 cars to-day, completing 22,400 head this week, against 22,000 head last week; western dressed falling off to 6½a7c; city slaughtered 6⅞a7½c; those of 180 ℔s to 200 ℔s 6⅞c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 18a18¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine winter $5 00a5 50; extra do $6 25a6 50. Wheat—Demand light and holders firm; No 2 spring $1 25; soft do, on track, $1 35a1 36; No 2 red $1 93 offered, $1 92 bid. Corn firmer; No 2 mixed 31a31½c, on track. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2, 27¼c east elevator. Barley quiet; No 2 spring 70c. Rye quiet; No 2, 62a63½c. Whisky firmer at 88c. Mess pork firm at $14 75a15 00. Dry salt meats strong; large order demand for packed lots; shoulders 5½a5⅝c; clear rib sides 7⅝c; clear sides ⅜c, generally ⅛c higher. Bacon active; shoulders 6⅛a6⅛c; clear rib sides 8⅝c; clear sides 8⅝c, seller March. Lard nominal. Hogs firmer at $4 50a4 90. Cattle firm and prices a shade better; Texan $2 00a4 25; native cows and heifers $2 25a4 25; feeders $3 62½a4 75; choice beeves $4 50a5 82½.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Cotton dull at 19½c. Flour firm and higher at $7 75a8 00. Wheat firm at $1 68a1 70. Corn steady at 39a40c. Rye quiet at 80a82c. Oats quiet at 30a38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 93a95c. Eggs weak at 18a20c. Butter—Demand fair and market firm. Cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Mess pork in good demand at $15 00. Lard higher; steam 8c; sales at 8⅛c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 5⅜a5⅝c, seller April. Bacon steady; shoulders 6⅜c; clear rib sides 8⅛c; clear sides 8⅜c. Hogs firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,900 head. Whisky steady at 86c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—Cotton quiet; low middling 8⅜c. Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Grain firm at previous quotations. Mess pork held at $15 15 95 for round lots. Bacon active; shoulders 6⅜c; clear rib sides 8⅛c; clear sides 7⅞a7⅞c. Bulk hams 10a12c, loose. Lard firm; demand moderate; choice leaf, in tierces, 8⅛a8⅜c; kegs 9⅜a9⅝c; good ½c; small lots on orders ¼a⅜c higher than above quotations. Whisky steady at 86a87c. Tobacco—Prices a shade stiffer; market active and sales current.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Business moderately brisk with commission houses to-day, but sluggish with jobbers. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, denims, ticks and stripes active. Prints, ginghams and worsted dress fabrics in fair demand. Delaines, lawns and percales move slowly. Woolens show more activity, but the demand is chiefly for light weights. Cotton grain bags held firmly by agents. Foreign goods quiet, except dress goods, which move more freely. Ribbons are selling extensively at auction at better prices, but still unremunerative to importers.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and prices advanced 3a4c; amber Michigan, spot, $1 71½; seller April $1 75½; seller May $1 79½; No 1 red, $1 74; No 2 do $1 76½. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; high mixed, spot, 40c; seller April 41½c; seller May 38c; low mixed, spot, 39½a39⅜c; seller April 41c; seller May 38c; no grade, 38⅜c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover seed $4 90a5 00; mammoth $6 12½. Dressed hogs $4 00a6 25. Lard and mess pork unchanged.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 55a1 65. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; ear 30c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats steady, with a moderate demand; shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides ⅜c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5⅜c; clear sides 8⅜c. Lard steady at 7⅜c. Hams unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—Flour—Firmer feeling. Wheat—Dull but nominally higher; No 1 red $1 72; No 2 red $1 67. Corn unchanged. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 41c. Refined petroleum in good demand; car lots 16c; trade lots 3a4c higher according to the extent of the order; legal test 24a24½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 29½; No 2 do $1 23. Oats steady; No 2, 26½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 67c. Corn excited and prices higher; No 2 mixed 61½c. Barley quiet and weak; fall No 2, 75c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 17¼a17½c; low middling 18⅜c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal active at $2 75a2 80. Corn scarce and firm at 56a58c. Oats dull at 46a50c. Hay dull at $25a30. Dry shoulders 6c; sides 8a8⅜c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; extra $1 93; amber $1 67. Corn steady at 41½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Pork firm at $16 12. Dry salt meats higher at 6⅛a8a8⅜c. Other articles unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 6.—Wheat quiet. Corn dull; State 59c. Barley unchanged. Oats dull at 43c.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

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WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Broker in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INMAN LINE.

Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships.

CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF BRISTOL, CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF MONTREAL, CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF RICHMOND, CITY OF WASHINGTON,

From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin .... $75 00 gold.

Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry 30 00

Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh .... $41 00 U. S. currency.

Apply to

JOHN G. DALE, New York;
WM. BINGHAM, 143 Smithfield street; or
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, 17 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115⅛a115⅛.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1873—P. M.

The general situation in Wall street to-day was not characterized by exciting events. Announcement was made, however, that Secretary Boutwell personally requests the publicity to be made of his right and intention to issue the whole or part of the $44,000,000 legal tenders now held as reserve, whenever, in his opinion, it may become necessary. The banks are pursuing a conservative course, in the hope of being able to show an excess over reserve on Saturday.

MONEY.

Money market easier at intervals, but quite irregular; call loans ranged from 1-32 to 7 per cent. in earlier hours, but afterwards rose to 1-16, and finally dropped to 7 per cent. gold.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange heavy at 107⅜a108.

GOLD.

Gold firm and higher, ranging from 115a115⅜, closing at 115⅛a115⅛. Loans 1a7 per cent. for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings $61,000,000. Treasury disbursements $103,300.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and firm.

U. S. coup 1881	118⅜	5-20s, 1867	116⅜
5-20s, 1862	115⅝	5-20s, 1868	116⅜
5-20s, 1864	115⅝	New 5s	110⅝
5-20s, 1865	116⅛	10-40s	112⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅝	Currency 6s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

State bonds very dull, except Tennessees, which were strong and higher.

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, old	45
Tennessee, 6s, old	82½	North Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	83	North Carolina, new	17
Virginia, new	50		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds moderately active, with an advance of ⅛a2⅜ per cent in Erie. Pacifics' firm.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stock market irregular most of the day with narrow fluctuations. Though business was active with Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, New York Central, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central as the features, prices were steady at the opening, but soon declined and remained unsettled till after the first board. The decline was recovered at the second board, and subsequently the market became active and higher under the announcement of the Secretary's intention to issue the reserve Legal Tenders at will, and closed strong. Pacific Mail opened at 54⅜, fell to 53⅞, and finally advanced to 56, on information that extensive purchases were once more being made on account of the Bank of California which desires to control the lines.

Canton	100	do preferred	73⅛
Western U. Tel Co	85¾	Wabash	73⅛
Quicksilver	44⅛	do preferred	84
Adams Express	94½	Ft. Wayne	93
Wells Fargo & Co	84	Terre Haute	15
American Express	66⅝	do preferred	40
U. S. Express	72	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	55⅞	do preferred	112
N. Y. Central	103⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	45
Erie	65¾	C. C. & C.	89
do preferred	76	Burlington & Quincy	111
Harlem	127¾	Lake Shore	94⅝
do preferred	130	Panama	40
Michigan Central	107⅛	Illinois Central	120
P. Ft. W. & C.	89⅛	Union Pacific	35⅜
Northwestern	81⅝	Central Pacific	103⅜
do preferred	89⅛	Union	86
Rock Island	113⅝	Del. & Lackawanna	101⅜
N. J. Central	103	Hartford & Erie	9
St. Paul	53	Bankers Bills	107⅛

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

California	March 8	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	March 8	Liverpool.
Periere	March 8	France.
Republic	March 8	Liverpool.
Washington	March 9	Havre.
Calabria	March 12	Liverpool.
Italy	March 12	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	March 12	Cardiff.
Frista	March 13	Hamburg.
Minnesota	March 12	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	March 15	Liverpool.
Adriatic	March 15	Liverpool.
Parthia	March 15	Liverpool.
Canada	March 19	Liverpool.
Manhattan	March 19	Liverpool.
Westphalia	March 20	Hamburg.
City of Antwerp	March 22	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	March 22	France.
Baltic	March 22	Liverpool.
Arragon	March 25	Bristol.
Cuba	March 26	Liverpool.
Greece	March 26	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	March 26	Liverpool.
Thuringia	March 27	Hamburg.
City of New York	March 29	Liverpool.
Celtic	March 29	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 29	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	April 2	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 2	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 6, 1873.

River closed, with four and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer forty at six P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 6, 1873.

River closed, with five and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer thirty-eight at six P. M. C.

Wheeling W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 6, 1873.

River five feet six inches and falling slowly. Ice disappearing rapidly. Weather clear and pleasant. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 6.—River fourteen feet six inches and falling. Arrived—Potomac, Memphis; Andes, Wheeling. Clear and much warmer.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—River falling, with nine feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and moderate. Departed—John S. Bransford and Burksville, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., March 5.—Arrived—Louisville, Cincinnati; Jno. Gilmore, St. Louis; Hercules, Pittsburgh; Hawkeye, St. Louis; Quickstep, Evansville. Departed—Louisville, New Orleans; Little Alps, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Hercules, New Orleans. The river has fallen thirty inches. Clear, warm and very pleasant.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Arrived—John Kilgour, St. Louis; John B. Maude, Memphis. No departures. Clear and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

THE little steamer Germ is offered for sale cheap at Steubenville.

THE Juniata is laid up at Rochester. She will start up as soon as there is sufficient water.

IF the ice will permit, Capt. Carlile will send out the mail packet for Brownsville at 5 P. M.

TRADE on the landing yesterday was fair. The boats in port receiving expect to leave at least by Saturday.

THE Allegheny is closed from this city to a point ten miles above Warren, where teams are crossing on the ice.

LINAH M. COBB, clerk of the John Lumsden, is the proprietor of a new bitters—Cobb's, everybody takes them.

THE following boats are receiving: Brill, for Nashville; Messenger, for St. Louis; Julia, for Zanesville; Carrie Brooks, for Wheeling.

THE Nat Williams, now lying at Madison, Ind., will be sold at auction by the United States Marshal at that place, on the 12th day of March, 1873.

CONGRESS gives the Yazoo river $100,000 for improvement purposes, and this sum will go far toward removing the obstructions to steamboat navigation in that stream.

THE weather yesterday was pleasant, being the first we have had for a long time. The snow and ice is rapidly disappearing. The river was swelling slowly, with three feet six inches by the marks.

THE Mobile *Register*, of Saturday, says: The steamers Jennie Rogers and Hale were yesterday sold at a United States Marshal's sale, in front of the Custom House, Major Thomas M. LeBaron, auctioneer. Both boats were purchased by Captain Owen Finnegan, the Hale for $5,350, and the Rogers for $1,100.

ONCE a committee of Baptist preachers waited on Captain James Miller—old Gibraltar—of the Aleonia, and asked for half-fare rates from St. Louis to Nashville. When informed that the revision of the Bible was the object of their mission, he declined, saying, "Plague take my skin, if the Bible isn't good enough for me the way it is."

THE wharfboat at Smithland has sunk, and there will probably never be another at that old town. The first was built by Wm. Smedley, the next by H. F. Given. The firms since have been Given, Ferguson & Co., Given, Haynes & Co., Given, Mills & Co., J. W. Mills & Co., Davis, Scyster & Co., Scyster, Ellis & Co., Drewry & Lafler, C. H. Webb, C. H. Lyon and R. G. Ferguson. *Exeunt omnes.*

CAPTS. D. COLLIER and Thomas F. Eckert, Trustees of the Steamboat Captains' Benevolent Association of Cincinnati, notify all persons having claims against the same to present them, properly proven, within thirty days, in order that they may be able to make an equitable distribution of the fund remaining on hand, which it is supposed will about pay all benefits that have accrued to date.

THE ferryboat sunk at Peoria will be raised thus: Two canal boats are taken alongside and filled with water till they sink several feet, when ropes will be attached to the sunken boat, and upon the water being pumped out of the canal boats all then will rise some distance. This operation being repeated several times the ferryboat will be near enough to the surface to admit of being pumped out and the leaks in the hull patched up.

JUDGE WOODS, of the United States Circuit Court, New Orleans, in the case of Philip Rogers vs. the steam tug Reliance, has passed upon the following question: "Does the fact that the holder of an admiralty lien has recovered judgment for the amount of his claim in a court of law, in a suit *in personam*, constitute a bar to a proceeding in the admiralty to enforce his lien?" He is clearly of opinion that it does not, any more than the recovery of a judgment at law on a note secured by mortgage is a bar to a proceeding in equity to foreclose the mortgage. Judge W. has also decided that a parol sale of a vessel, when followed by possession, is valid, and such purchaser can not acquire any lien against it for services performed thereon.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: Captain Wills was never at any time very successful with steamers or barges, but that was a good stroke of his, a short time ago, when he married a handsome widow in Havana, Ill., worth $100,000. Let it be spoken to other boatmen, Go and do likewise. Captain Wills does not wish to go on the river again.

WE learned, for the first time, of the death of Mr. P. N. Madigan, at Dunkirk, N. Y., last Wednesday, of consumption. Our first knowledge of Mr. M. was as clerk on the Fifth street wharfboat. He was afterward General Freight Agent for the United States Mail Line, and at the time of his death occupied a similar position on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was about thirty-three years old. He leaves a young wife and babe.

THE New Orleans *Times* of the 1st instant says: The weather yesterday throughout was clear and cool. We noticed levee pedestrians had on their great coats, while many of the packets at either landing had fires in their cabin stoves.

Business on Friday was tolerably active. There were a few departures, each of which had a paying trip.

We give the following departures: The John F. Tolle, for St. Louis; City of Cairo, for Cincinnati, and Katie P. Kountz, for Red river.

We understand that Messrs. Bofinger and Pegram have purchased the powerful tugboat Vulcan, for the purpose of towing barges from the mouth of Red river to Shreveport, in the interest of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. Capt. John A. Duble, a well known steamboat commander, will take command of the Vulcan.

TUESDAY'S St. Louis *Globe* says: The contract for the transportation of government supplies to the west has been awarded to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that company has sublet it to Captain S. B. Coulson.

Mr. Hayden Lyon, a well known and popular river reporter, succeeds Mr. Eaton on the *Dispatch*. Mr. Eaton will appear on the stage again in a few days on a new paper, we understand. Wherever he is, he will have the kindest regards of many friends.

Many steamboatmen will regret to learn of the death of Mr. A. Michel, a well known merchant of this city, who departed this life yesterday morning.

Mr. D. D. Smith, lately appointed Supervising Inspector General, is, we learn, largely interested in Eastern shipping.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

F Rober, 1 car staves; W J Steele, 150 bbls onions; R Wiggin, 6 cars old rails; Johnston & C, 50 bxs soap; J G Barr & Co, 1 bbl crackers; F W Jenkins & Bro, 6 boxes soap; W M Stone, 2 bbls seed; T P Shriver & Co, 25 bxs starch, 2 crates do; Sunbeam Oil Works, 3 cars; A Sarnack & Co, 40 bbls do; Park Bros & Co, 2 bxs steel; S Ewart & Co, 15 bxs soap; D H Allerton, 99 bales hay; Beckert & Co, 1 car shorts; Jas Rutherford, 9 stoves; J E Canfield, 33 bxs bottles; Myers & Ammon, 61 bdls shovels; W H Graff & Co, 30 tubs butter; Loh & Cooley, 5 kgs lard, 8 do butter, 2 bbls butter, 1 bbl tallow; W P Townsend, 3 cks rivets, 19 kegs do; Henry Gerwig, 2 bls twine, 5 reams paper; S J Blanchard, 55 bbls flour, 200 sks do; Joshua Rhodes, 2 cars barley; Marshall, K & Co, 1 car wheat; McElroy & Co, 6 sks rags, 1 bale paper; McCullough, Smith & Co, 8 sks rags; A Mulholland, 2 cases shoes; Paine & Gibson, 1 do crackers; L H Baird, 5 do do; Kim & Sons, 6 bxs tin ware; [illegible] & co, 4 do mdse; A Tremaine, lot frames; H Jones, 2 bbls crackers; G W McClure, 4 do do; D M Jenkins, 1 do do; W Hallage, 1 do do; Caskey & S, 1 do do; J M Irwin, lot furniture; W B Cochran, 3 do, 1 bx hware; Feymer & Bros, 2 cases crackers; W B Junker, 5 bbls lard.

ALLEGHENY STATION—J S Brown & Bro, 20 sks flour; Beymer, B & Co, 21 sks kegs; J Schomaker & Son, 9 sks egs; Barbour & P, 40 sks flour; West. Penitentiary, 14 bbls flour; F W Gerdes, 100 bbls sizing; O G M Milsen, 1 car pipe; H Lewz, 1 bbl eggs; C Sanders, 1 bbl do; Wm Webling, 1 bbl apples; R Knox & Son, 1 car oats and rye; W & H Walke, 1 cask tallow; Young & B, lot e ale bbls; E hnesfock H & S, 15 sks kegs; J Craig, 6 bbls clay; Waring, K & Co, 103 bbls c oil; H Richardson, 2 cars coal; G W Hubley, 58 step ladders; Frazier Bros, 1 car lumber; A Ruhl, 2,045 pcs staves; Isabella F Co, 3 cars limestone; Johnson & Co, 1 car lime; S Moon, 5 bxs butter; William Peoples, 1 fluter, 1 bx machinery.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

S D Hill, 1 car lumber; W J Hammond, 1 do do, 1 do turnings; Hussey, W & Co, 8 do steel scrap; Carnegie, K & Co, 1 do clay; T McCoy, 38 boxes fish; J R Thompson, 2 do do; Hubbard, L & Co, 1 do saws; J C Bidwell, 1 do mdse; G A Dauler & Son, 6 bureaus, 6 w stands; Henry Berger, 9 packages furniture; Lee S Smith, 24 bxs machines; F Pollard, 2 bxs cases; Workham & Davis, 1 bdle tire; E Weaver & Co, 1 case goods; Keil & Ritchart, 76 sks oats; Wm Welsh & Co, 151 do wheat; Marshall, K & Co, 150 do do; J C McDermott, 14 pkgs iron; Loh & Cooley, 4 sks beans; G G Pennock, 5 bbls c oil; Geo H Anderson, 49 bdls hides; Woodhull & Co, 2 bxs h ware; Lyle B McCance, 9 bbls bows, 12 do poles; Pittsburgh P M Co, 35 rolls paper; James O'Grady, 4 pkgs iron; Miller & Bro, 25 bbls flour; H C Shafer, 56 do apples; T C Jenkins, 20 do b meal; F W Jenkins, 3 bbls o meal; Jas O'Brien, 1 tub butter, 1½ bbls do, 2 bbls eggs; R & W Jenkinson, 1 case cigars; Johnston & Co, 2 do do; J M Sichel & Co, 1 do do; M W Rankin & Bro, 1 do do; Watt, L & Co, 2 do do; Everson, G & Co, 45 bars iron; S S Marvin, 11 tcs lard, 9 emp boxes; J B Lyon, 73 bbls soda; J A Graff, 4½ bbls butter; O Barnett, 2 bbls eggs.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

McCoy & Co, 9 rolls leather; J C Dye, 9 bx medicines; Vangorder & S, 1 bx lead, 3 tubs butter; Jno Evans, 1 bbl oil; A V R R, 1 h car; Hamnet & Co, 5 bbls tallow; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 bbl beer ies; S Severance, 1 keg spikes; Vesta Oil Works, 84 carboys oil vitro; Isabella Furnace Co, 1 car l stone; Howard & Son, 7 cars stone; Moreland & M, 27 sks oats; Jno Hoffman, lot calves; Various consignees, lot butter and eggs, 23 pkgs.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

R & W Jenkinson, 24 pkgs tobacco; Knox & Orr, 25 cs do; H Shaut, 3 hhds do; Watt, Lang & co, 21 cads do; S Ewart, 24 pkgs do; J M Sichel & co, 34 do do; Carter & Bro, 25 do do; Jas Wilson & Son, 20 do do; H Landis, 25 do do; M K McMullen, 42 do do; W B Hays & Son, 1,727 s p hams, 577 s es bacon; Knox & Orr, 20 tres hams, 30 bbls do; J S Dilworth & co, 19 hhds sugar; Hunter and Gray, 3 bxs g ware; W L Jones, 12 bxs mdse; Harris & Ewing, 12 bxs do; Sweeney S & co, 2 sets wheels; W J Meek, 1 car bulk oats.

West Penn Railroad.

J S Clark, 5 bbls salt; J Owens, 30 do do; Jas Hill & Co, lot machinery; Rogers & B, 156 bdls iron, 6 sheets do; C Stark, 10 bags oats; J do c husks; C Meyer, 25 bags oats; Young & B, 2 emt bbls; Arbuckles & Co, 11 do bxs; Dilworth Bros, 4 do do; Reed & Co, 24 do do; Schwarberg & Co, 15 do do; Schomaker, 78 do do; Penn Salt Co, 1 small kettle, 16 carboys vitrol, 25 cases lye, 10 b c soda, 8 do sal soda, 75 kegs do, 10 bbls p alum; Jas Callery, 2 cars bark; Lappe & Hax, 1 do do.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	5	Caughey & Hallman, m	6
J Moorhead, m	1	J W Porter, m	3
P D Nicols, m	3	Jones & Laughlins, m	3
Wm Smith & Son, m	10	Reese, G & Co, m	3
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, m	1	Zug & Co, m	1
Total			34

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	7	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, m	1
McKnight, D & Co, o	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	1
Hussey, Wells & Co, o	3	Caughey & Hallman, m	4
Reese, Graff & Co, o	2	South Pitts P M Co, m	2
Zug & Co, o	3	Isabella Furnace Co, m	10
Total			34

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Wm Smith & Son, m	3	Lewis, O & P, m	2
Total			5

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	3	Wharton, Bro & Co, m	3
Zug & Co, m	3	Caughey & Hallman, m	1
J W Porter, m	2		
Total			12

Coal Received by A. V R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong D & Co	83	N Y & C G Coal Co	36
Sable Coal Co	26		
Total			145

BANKS AND BANKERS.

UNITED STATES BANK,

NO. 123 FOURTH AVE.,

OPPOSITE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - - $100,000.

JOS. WALTON, President.
H. M. LONG, Vice President.
JNO. E. RIDALL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOS. WALTON, Coal Merchant.
H. M. LONG, Pittsburgh Gazette.
D. G. BRICKELL, Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.
A. C. PATTERSON, Attorney-at-Law.
W. H. HAGAN, Superintendent Central Passenger Railway.
JAMES H. MITCHELL, Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.
J. B. SMITH, Contractor.
JNO. H. STEWART, Postmaster.
F. A. COSGRAVE, Anderson & Woods.
J. I. NEER, Freiheit's Freund.
J. MURRAY CLARK, Capitalist.
JACOB PHILLIPS, Eisner & Phillips.
A. M. CAVITT, Wallace, Cavitt & Co.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made on all accessible points. Special attention given to all correspondence.

WEEKLY Savings Bank

181 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. DISCOUNTS EVERY DAY.

Open from 6 to 9 o'clock on Saturday Evenings.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. Carlisle, H. J. Hachmaster,
Henry Lloyd, Henry Langkamp,
George Wolf, Jos. H. Gray,
J. Guy McCandless, J. H. Dittier,
S. A. Hill, Wm. H. Martin.

JACOB H. WALTER, President.
WM. HOLMES, Vice President.
THOS. H. HUNTER, Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞Sight Drafts on London.

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BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA........CAPT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER ELECTOR........CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN........CAPT. WASH. STEWART.
STEAMER E. BENNETT........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON........Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARVEY DARLINGTON........Captain.
WM. HARBISON........Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

C. R. STULL........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

For Louisville, Evansville and Nashville.

SATURDAY, March 8—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER BRILL.

M. A. COX........Captain.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

SATURDAY, March 8—4 P. M.

THE FINE STEAMER JUNIATA,

O. L. BRENNAN........Captain.
WM. S. DRAVO........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

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For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, 8TH INST.—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER MESSENGER,

T. F. COOK........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR SALE—

The Little Steamer Germ,

Lying at East Liverpool, Ohio. Inquire of L. R. FARMER, on Ohio, or JOHN McCOOK, Steubenville, Ohio. Length of Boat, 70 feet by 16 feet beam. In good running order. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED

By the car load, bag or bushel.

Use Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

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206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.

Directors.

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Leonhard Walter, Sen., Hugh McNeill,
Jacob Kopp, Damas Lutz,
Joseph Lautner, O. W. Anschutz,
Theo. F. Straub.

A. WIESE, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

IRON AND GLASS DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1203 Carson St., Birmingham.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000.

Deposits of $1 00 and upward received.
Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.
Business hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.
Board meets every day at 1 o'clock P. M.

DIRECTORS:

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Edward Mope, James H. Swett,
Joseph Kealing, W. J. Lewis,
John Gallaher, F. Baxmeyer,
John O. McCutcheon, John Adams,
James Salisbury, John Phillips,
Benjamin F. Collins.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Hastings, James McLain,
John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil, Matthew Mawhinney,
George Wilson, John Kaiser.

JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH,

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

J. W. COOK........President.
R. W. MACKEY........Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS........Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

No. 423 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL, - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

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President—ROBERT DICKSON.
Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR.
Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL........$100,000
PRIVILEGE........$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.

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WILLIAM NELSON, D. P. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN,
H. A. WEAVER.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

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No. 35 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL........$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

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JAMES H. HOPKINS, GEORGE BINGHAM,
JULIUS ADLER, ABRAM HAYES,
JAMES BOWN, PAUL H. HACKE,
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THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

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CHAS. F. WELLS, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.
ALFRED SLACK, of Slack & Shoies.
ROBT. PITCAIRN, Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.
JNO. CHISLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.
DR. A. H. GROSS.
GEORGE C. SHIDLE, of James Shidle & Son.
WM. SCOTT, Contractor.
WM. F. LANG, of Watt, Lang & Co.
RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
AARON FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company.
J. L. PIPER, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President.
GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

Shoe and Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL........$200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. R. DAVIDSON,
WM. H. BROWN, M. W. RANKIN,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. H. BORLAND, JACOB S. REYMER,
R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON........President.
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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.
Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.
Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

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COCKS

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S. L. also calls the attention of Rolling Mill Proprietors to his extensive IRON YARD and to his ability to supply any quantity and description of SCRAP IRON and STEEL on the most favorable terms. A personal call or application by mail solicited.

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Carnegie, Kloman & Co.

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PITTSBURGH,

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BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Post Irons, Splice Bars, Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.

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Western Office, No. 211 Washington ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.

☞Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

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Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.

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Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

D. W. C. Carroll & Co

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TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

Steam Boilers,

Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Iron Bridges, Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans, Coal Shutes, Condensers, Prison Doors, Gasometers, Blast Furnace Stacks and Pipes.

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POSTOFFICE LOCK BOX 446.

E. NAYLOR, President.
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Plain and Galvanized Wrought

Iron Pipe,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER,

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Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order.

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UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.

REESE, HAMMOND & CO.,

Manufacturers of the best quality of

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Capacity of Works, 2,000,000 Per Annum.

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Office and Yard—No. 371 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Orders filled promptly.

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Clarion Star Brick

FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.

TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

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Mining and Civil Engineer,

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FOR MINING AND SMELTING PURPOSES.

SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines; Builder of improved Coke Ovens and Machinery for discharging the same.

Office and Works, South Pittsburgh.

CHEAP STEAM PUMP,

Without Valves, Piston or Packing.

Non-Freezing and always reliable. Call and see its operation, or send for Circular. Price $15 00.

Refer to McVay, Walker & Co., well sixty feet deep; Armstrong, Fawcett & Co., well fifty feet deep.

SHERIFFS & LOUGHREY,
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BRASS AND IRON

Valve and Cock Manufacturers,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

For Plumbers, Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, &c., &c.,

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WILL SAVE MONEY BY ORDERING THEIR

ROOF BOLTS, TRUSS RODS,

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CAST IRON WASHERS,

BARN DOOR,

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FROM

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Wagons, Agricultural Implements, Railway Cars and Splice Bar Bolts,

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SAFETY

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2 to 1,000 Horse Power

Stationary, Portable and Marine, Sectional and Self-Cleaning

STEAM BOILERS

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☞Illustrated Circular and References furnished on application.

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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS and COAL WORKS.

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ERECT IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES

Iron Roof Frames,

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON.

Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Roundhouses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS,

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street

TOTTEN & CO.

Fulton Foundry,

Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts., Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

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SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.

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OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay

CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.

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HUGH M. BOILE,

FOUNDER,

Engine Builder and Machinist,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINE WORK.

Machine Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way
Foundry—On The avenue, near Market street,

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Pennsylvania Iron Works.

EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.

Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge,

PITTSBURGH

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINE SHEET.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Significant Speech from Mr. Gladstone—French Sailors Forcibly Carried Away.

LONDON, March 6.—At a banquet last evening, given to Peter John Locke King, Gladstone made a speech which has occasioned much comment. In the course of his remarks the Premier adverted to the Irish Education bill, recently introduced in Parliament, and intimated that the government would gladly accept all valuable amendments, and would even consent to modifications which would not better the bill, in order to avoid the adoption of any worse measure. In concluding his remarks upon this subject, Gladstone said: "When the hour for the dissolution of the Ministry arrives we will be ready to retire. But we will not needlessly abandon our posts."

At a meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Tuesday night, resolutions were unanimously adopted congratulating Professor Tyndall on the success of his visit to the United States.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Brussels, reports that Captain Curry, of the American vessel Agioma, which sailed recently from Antwerp for New York, carried away by force seven sailors belonging to the French schooner L'Africaine. An investigation into the affair has been set on foot, and dispatches have been sent to the Consul General of France at New York, advising him of the circumstances and instructing him to watch for the arrival of the Agioma.

The Spanish government has concluded to contract no new loan at present.

Opposition to a Federal Republic in Spain.

MADRID, March 6.—Olazagua, Spanish Minister to France, notified Castelar that the representatives in Paris of the different powers of Europe had decided to send a collective note to the government of Spain declaring their belief that their respective governments will cease to hold diplomatic relations with it in the event of the proclamation of a Federal republic.

The debate on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was resumed yesterday in the Assembly.

LONDON, March 6.—Advices from Gibraltar states that two hundred carbineers attached to the Spanish garrison at San Reque, unsuccessfully attempted to create an uprising in favor of Don Carlos. The offenders were imprisoned.

German American Naturalization Treaty to be Amended.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Naturalization Treaty between Germany and the United States will probably be amended so as to provide that Germans who have returned from America, and remained two years at home, shall be considered to have renounced their rights as naturalized American citizens.

Through the orders of the police authorities, the strike of cabmen has been brought to an end, greatly to the relief of the public.

The Russian Campaign in Asia.

LONDON, March 6.—It is reported from Berlin that many Russian officers and diplomatists have left St. Petersburg for Asia. It is probable that the Kiva campaign will commence at an early day.

Accident to the Steamship City of Brussels.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The purser of the steamer City of Paris, from New York for Liverpool, landed here to-night. He left his vessel eighty miles from this port with the steamer City of Brussels in tow, the latter having lost her rudder. The City of Brussels left Liverpool February 20th for New York.

Recovery of President Thiers.

PARIS, March 6.—M. Thiers has recovered from his indisposition.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 6.—The steamships Hecla, Argus, and Moravian have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 6, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝a92¾. American securities—5-20s of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90⅜; Erie Railway 53⅛. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £188,000. Tallow 44s 6d.

PARIS, March 6.—Rentes 56 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Cotton steady and quiet; middling upland 9⅝a9¾d; Orleans 9⅞a10d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were American, and 1,000 bales for speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from New Orleans, seller March and April, 9⅝d. Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat average 11s 6d a12s; club 12s 3da12s 6d; red winter 12s 2d. Flour 28s 6da29s. Corn 27sa27s 3d. Peas 40s. Lard 38sa38s 6d. Cheese 72s. Cumberland middles 35s 6d; short rib do 36s 6d. Turpentine 47s.

ANTWERP, March 6.—Refined petroleum 46 francs.

FIRES.

Business Portion of Blossburg, N. Y., Consumed.

CORNING, N. Y., March 6.—A fire at Blossburg, originating in the cellar of the fancy store of May & Silverman, destroyed thirty-five buildings, containing about forty-five places of business, together with the Eagle Hotel, which comprises nearly the entire business portion of the town. Many of the buildings were occupied above the first floor by tenants. No one was injured. The loss will undoubtedly reach $100,000; insurance $60,000. The buildings were on the main street, both sides of which are in ashes.

Extensive Fire at Woburn Center, Mass.

BOSTON, March 6.—A fire occurred in Woburn Center this evening, destroying six or seven dwelling houses and stores, together with one church completely and another partially. The entire damage will amount to from $75,000 to $100,000; covered by insurance. The fire caught from a kerosene lamp left burning in a photographer's establishment.

Fire at Virginia City—Two Persons Seriously Burned.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, March 6.—A fire at four o'clock this morning, during the heavy storm, destroyed a third class hotel and lodging house and three smaller dwellings, the inmates escaping in their night clothes. A man endeavoring to save his children was badly burned. A boy aged fifteen, named James Niles, attempting to save a lady who was supposed to be in the burning lodging house was fatally burned; the lady had escaped.

Messrs. Price Bros., bankers and brokers, of Cleveland, made an assignment yesterday morning to W. V. Taylor. The failure was caused by the falling of stocks in which the firm were dealing, and the withdrawal of deposits from the bank. The liabilities are about $175,000; assets $130,000. It is believed the full amount of the liabilities will be paid.

Boston Charities.

"Charity," it is said, "covers a multitude of sins;" and Boston is entitled to credit for furnishing ample garments of this kind. There are, in that city, six places where unfortunate children are well cared for. The Little Wanderers' Home, instituted in 1864, has, during the past eight years, received over four thousand children, and found homes for over two thousand in the West. The Temporary Home for the destitute, at the South End, is also another noble institution. It was opened in 1847, and pays a special attention to infants, and has tenderly cared for over five thousand of them. The Home for Destitute Children, managed by the Roman Catholics, is also doing a great deal of genuine good. The Massachusetts Infant Asylum, founded eight years ago, has saved many an infantile life, notwithstanding twenty-eight per cent. of the children born in the city die during their first year, and among the poorer classes the percentage is over forty. Since the establishment of the Little Wanderers' Home and kindred institutions, there has been a manifest decrease of crime among the youth—children who have had no earthly friends to care for them have been saved by these institutions.

Parliamentary Report on Drunkenness.

A select committee was some time since appointed by the British Parliament to inquire into the subject of drunkenness in the Kingdom, especially in its legal and sanitary bearings, and an elaborate report has been made. The committee argue that there is a difference between the paroxysm of intoxication and insanity proper, so distinct as to forbid the plea, in bar of punishment, that an offense was committed while drunk—but, at the same time, placing inebriates in insane asylums is improper, and should not be allowed. The committee also declare it as their judgment that, when acts of violence or other offenses are superadded to the drunkenness, the ordinary punishment awarded by law to those offenses should be carried out, and commitment to a reformatory may form part of a sentence, or it may be left to the discretion of a magistrate to send the offender at once to an inebriate reformatory.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 6.—River falling, with seven feet large in the canal and five feet in the chute. Boats drawing more than four feet have to take the canal. Clear and balmy. Mercury above 60. Business very lively. Arrived—Thompson Dean, New Orleans; Potomac, Memphis; Comet and barges, St. Louis; Lawrence, Andy Baum, J. W. Garrett and barges, and Charles Bodman, Cincinnati. Departed—Potomac, Cincinnati; Charles Bodman, New Orleans; Lawrence, Memphis; Comet and Mary Ann, Pittsburgh; Simpson, Vicksburg.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 6.—Clear and pleasant. Mercury 32 to 56. The river has fallen two feet six inches. Port List—Down—Idlewild, Florence Lee, Morning Star, Mary Ament and Bermuda. Up—Fayette, Arkansas Belle, Charley Brown and Robert Mitchell. Business good.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Arrived—City of Helena, Vicksburg; City of Chester, Marble City and Mountaineer, Memphis; Kountz and Johnson, New Orleans; Cowan, Louisville. Departed—Bon Accord, Ohio river; Joe Kinny, Shreveport; Bee and City of Alton, New Orleans; Clinton, Memphis. River stationary and no ice. Clear and warm. A few more such days will open the Illinois and Upper Mississippi.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—Clear and warm. River falling slowly. Arrived—Arlington and Kittie Hegler, Cincinnati. Departed—Pauline Carroll, Belle Lee, R. E. Lee and Louisville, New Orleans; Geo. Cheek, Little Rock; Pat. Cleburn, White river; Harry McDonald, Emma Elliott, St. Louis.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 52 cars to arrive, 1,020 head; total for the week 4,233 head; market active at ¼c advance on yesterday's prices; about 1,200 head disposed of; sales 499 Illinois steers, 1,014 to 1,257 lbs, $5 25a6 50; 55 Missouri steers, 1,112 to 1,117 lbs, $5 50a5 75; 30 Indiana steers, 1,194 lbs, $5 80; 35 Michigan steers, 975 to 1,193 lbs, $5 25a5 50; 74 Ohios, 1,005 to 1,233 lbs, $5 00a5 50; 102 Texas steers, 1,113 lbs, $5 20; 19 Michigan stockers, 918 lbs, $5 20; 15 Michigan oxen, 1,510 lbs, $5 37½; 13 Illinois oxen, 1,450 lbs, $5 30. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 1,800 head; total for the week 6,600 head; market slow at ¼c advance on last week's prices; hardly sufficient trade to make a quotable market; sales 78 Michigan sheep, 110 lbs, $6 15; 948 Indiana sheep, 95 lbs, $5 60a6 37½. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,600 head; total for the week 18,900 head; market dull for want of stock; bulk of arrivals are through consignments; prices nominal at $5 25a5 50; sales 76 [illegible] pigs, 131 lbs, $4 55.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts 2,400 head; market moderately active and prices rather steady for fairly good grades, with sales of good to choice at $5 25a5 75; several lots of prime $6 12½a6 37½; and $6 65; common extra graded, averaging over 15 cwt, brought $4 25; corn fed Texans sold at $4 75; stockers $4 00; shipments 816 head. Hogs—Receipts 15,200 head; really good hogs scarce and firm; fair to choice selling at $4 65a4 90, with most of sales at $4 65a4 80; shipments 11,177 head. Sheep—Receipts 2,600 head; market active and firm; fair to good at $4 75a5 25; common to fair $3 75a4 50.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Cattle quiet; receipts light; very best on sale to-day 6¾a7⅛c; that generally rated first quality 5¾a6⅜c; medium or good fair quality 4¾a5⅝c; receipts 805 head; sales 640 head. Hogs in moderate supply and good demand; good fat hogs are scarce and wanted and would command fully ¼c more than quotations; sales at 7⅜a7¾c; receipts 7,455 head. Sheep in fair supply and demand; sales at 5a9¾c; receipts 2,045.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 17½c. Flour, grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Provisions active. Bulk shoulders 6⅛c; clear sides 8c. Lard—Kettle dried 8c. Sugar cured hams 13¾c. Country bacon loose, from wagon, shoulders 6⅛c; sides 7⅛c; hams 9¼c.

STRONG DRINK.

A Review of the Liquor Traffic—License and Local Option Laws.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice in many of our States the absorbing question of intemperance and the liquor traffic, which is our greatest national and social evil, is claiming the serious consideration of the people. And there is an earnest inquiry after the most effectual means of relief from its fearful evil, either by suppression, local option or license, upon which I desire to communicate a few thoughts through your columns. Permit me first to allude to the character and extent of the business. It is a well established fact that the sale and use of strong drink is the most fruitful source of pauperism and crime, of social disorder and domestic wretchedness deepening our moral degredation, and destroying over 60,000 precious souls yearly. Will we stop this commerce of death, or shall we perpetuate it by license and regulation, as a legitimate business? Lives are as precious, if taken away by the process of a month or year, as by that of a day.

Senator Seward in an address once said that "There is an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery." There is now a similar conflict between temperance and intemperance, and one will ere long rule our nation. If intemperance through the liquor traffic in its moneyed interest rules, it will be to *ruin*.

Already the retail sale in this country is over $700,000,000, and according to the best authority it burdens the republic with 800,000 paupers, at an annual cost of $100,000,000. The waste of grain, fruit, etc., is $50,000,000. The loss of productive industry to the country by drunkards and tipplers is $225,000,000. The cost of crime is $50,000,000. The support of insane and disabled is $100,000,000, wasting our country's resources over $1,200,000,000 yearly, and adding to the government revenue only $50,000,000. But what is that waste, to compare with the blighted hopes and sufferings of the broken hearted, and the oft neglected and pitiful condition of the drunkard's children, whose destitution should awaken our tenderest sympathies, and prompt us to rush to their rescue. There is no higher principle of philanthropy than to remove out of the way of the tempted and the weak, agencies of vice that lead to their downfall.

If we would stop the effect, we must remove the cause. Destroy all intoxicating beverages and thousands will come to the cross and honor our Savior who otherwise will be lost to our country, to virtue and to Heaven. Now it must be apparent to all that the educational, moral, and Christian development of the people are essential to free government, all of which are retarded by the traffic in strong drink. And moral means are rendered comparatively powerless, when not sustained by correct legislation.

It is a universally acknowledged makim of law, that "no man has a right to use his own to the injury of his neighbor." But the license and local option laws of the different States leave it to the voice of the people, by vote or petition, to license the dram-shop and regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks, by a majority of legal votes, in each town, district or ward, by which this infamous business, with all its demoralizing effects, may be imposed upon the majority of voters and upon all the women and children by the drinking class of the community.

When the object of our government according to its founders, is for the protection of its citizens, to establish justice, and for the preservation and improvement of their morals, that includes both sexes, and all ages, and not simply voters. For women and children are amenable to law, and therefore they have the right to the protection of the law against the fearful evils of intemperance. And if the States have the right to license, regulate, or restrain the sale on certain days and occasions which they now do, they have the same right and power to prohibit entirely. Then the dram shop would witness against itself as an unlawful business, as much as a counterfeit printing establishment of government money, and would be much easier enforced than any system of lisence, local option or regulation. Many consider that impolitic, but early reformers did not act on the principle of expediency, or inquire whether their position was politic, but whether it was right, and on that principle they stood with God through suffering and in death, and purchased for us our civil and religious principles, and we honor their memory.

Thd first law enacted to regulate the sale of strong drink was by the Pilgrim Fathers, in 1633. Now 240 years of unsuccessful effort by our Legislatures to regulate the traffic, should convince the American people that it cannot be done, to satisfy the principles of justice in civil or religious government, any more than we can regulate other crime.

And though the laws of many States provide against the sale of strong drink to minors and drunkards, they leave all other classes exposed to the baneful effects of their licensed dram shops, by which the States become partners in the crime of constantly adding new recruits to the ranks of intemperance, as its natural consequence, and then punish the victim by fine or imprisonment.

Now, if liquor must be sold, sell it to the drunken and fallen, those already ruined, and protect and save the virtuous and sober of our States, the hope of the nation and of future generations, to whom we must look for the development of the country, in all its highest interests, moral, religious, educational, political and commercial. If Christian people cast their influence for any form of license to the business, we cannot object to receiving the rumseller into church fellowship, as he only sells what we license to be sold. If we would labor to reform the inebriate whose soul is in peril, he may consistently extend to us the word of reproof, that he only drinks what we licensed should be sold to drink.

Now, as regards a civil damage act, however good in its intent, it is well to remember that it is not a law of prevention whereby a dram-shop may be closed and its evil effects averted by a wife or mother who sees its insidious work daily and painfully anticipates the end, but when injury can be made apparent, some money consideration may be had by law; yet that does not restore the virtue of the ruined, or relieve the anguish of the broken-hearted, or bring to life the dead.

And after years of labor in the cause of temperance and mission work, I am fully convinced that nothing will relieve us from the fearful evils of intemperance but to close the dram-shops, and prohibit entirely the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for a beverage.

Governor Perham, of Maine, says in his message of 1871 that "the prohibitory law of this State, so far as I can judge, is as effective in the suppression of the liquor traffic as are other laws against the crime they are intended to prevent;" and all the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State jointly testify that "the law of itself, under a rigorous enforcement of its provisions, has created a temperance sentiment which is marvelous and to which opposition is powerless. In our opinion the remarkable temperance reform of today is the legitimate child of the law."

And in conclusion, I would quote from the message of Governor McClurg, of Missouri, in 1871: "Can you legislate against this evil? There is nothing wanting if there exists the proper disposition. The legal right cannot be disputed, as laws already exist intended to restrain it. It will not be denied that spirituous liquors are poisonous and destroy life and entail disease on other generations and give to communities social disorder and moral degradation."

"Intemperance is slaying its victims in equal degree with the sword. The process is not so speedy, but sure. It devolves on you, as statesmen, to consult the best interests of the people, and instead of being accessories to crime through legislation, to elevate humanity, and bless your country, to enrich and not impoverish, to save life, and not destroy. Put an end to the licensed sale of poisons. Stop the floodgates of intemperance and save the land from desolation."

DAVID TATUM.

Cleveland, O.

Close Measurement.

[From the Industrial Monthly.]

Some time ago Whitworth, the famous English engineer and machinist, placed on exhibition a set of three plane surfaces and a straight edge, all warranted to be true to the millionth part of an inch. Beside them he placed a measuring instrument, which easily and accurately indicated the small space to which the error of the surfaces and straight edge was limited, so that it would seem easy to find out the exact amount by which any piece of work differed from the precise size which it ought to have; and, consequently, it would almost seem possible to bring any piece of metal or other substance to the exact size required. So far, therefore, as the mere fitting together of the pieces is concerned, it would almost seem that we had reached a degree of perfection quite equal to anything than can be required.

M. HOUZEAU maintains that not only does each group of animals possess a language which is understood by other members of the same group, but that they can learn to understand the language of other groups. His dogs, for instance, perfectly understood his poultry. Cocks and hens have one danger-signal for the approach of a bird of prey, another for that of a terrestrial animal or for a man. When the latter was sounded, the dogs would rush out and bark, while to the former they paid no attention whatever. He therefore concludes that fowls have the power of expressing slightly different but closely allied ideas, and dogs can learn to understand these differences.

A DYE-STUFF, named grenade, has been produced at the factory of Knosp, in Stuttgart, which is said to give a pure garnet-brown, free from the dirty-bluish-red tint of cerise and other substances substituted for archil, and which by combination with picric acid, turmeric, &c., can be made to give any shade of brown. The brilliancy of the color surpasses that of genuine archil. It is applicable in woolen, cotton, silk, leather, and wooden articles, by use of different mordants, and is practically cheaper than cerise, by reason of low first cost, and absence of insoluble residue. Dr. Reimann predicts for it a permanent place among dye-stuffs.

CITY MATTERS.

The Rush House Affray—Something about the Participants.

The Parker's Landing correspondent of the Oil City *Derrick* has this to say regarding the participants in the late affray at the Rush House: Harrison and Fairchild, the principals in a murderous shooting affray at the Rush House, Pittsburgh, on Monday night, are both well known in this section, having lived here for a number of months. Fairchild came to the Oil Regions several years since, and was known around Titusville as a professional gambler and associate of the notorious "Bob" Hamilton. He next went to Omaha, whence he returned to Parker's Landing in company with Harrison, staying here some fifteen months, and subsequently going to Pittsburgh. His friends reside in Buffalo, and are said to be people of undoubted respectability. Harrison has a high reputation as a billiard player, and has a wife living at Jamestown, New York, who is represented as a most estimable lady. The news of the dreadful occurrence created no little excitement here yesterday, from the fact that the unfortunate men had many acquaintances in the community."

THE NUNNS'S INQUEST.

Commencement of the Coroner's Investigation.

The Body Exhumed and a Post Mortem Examination Made—The Result.

The particulars attending the death of Mrs. Nunns, which occurred at Johnston station several weeks ago, have already been given. As there were suspicions that her death was hastened by her husband administering croton oil shortly before her death, an investigation was deemed necessary, which was commenced yesterday.

The Coroner repaired to Parnassus station yesterday, where the deceased had been interred, and after impanneling a jury the following testimony was elicited:

Mrs. Eliza Foster, sworn—I waited on the deceased the night before she died, and attended her; she was very sick; I asked her why she took the medicine that made her so sick; she answered that her husband compelled her to take it; she complained of a severe burning in her breast; Mr. Nunns was not present the night she died; he requested me on Tuesday morning to sit up with his wife on Wednesday night, as he had particular business to attend to in Pittsburgh; this was the last time I saw him; he did not return to this place after her death.

Elizabeth Cribbs, sworn—Was acquainted with the deceased four months; she boarded at my house in November last; two weeks after she came she complained of being unwell, and said that she believed she had the bronchitis or consumption; Dr. McGee was sent for and attended her until within two weeks of her death; she was confined to her bed about four weeks; Mr. Nunns was with her only a part of the time; one Monday he left, saying he was going for a doctor, but did not return until Saturday; he got Dr. McGee on Tuesday following; I was with her the evening before she died; Mr. Nunns told me he had given her a little croton oil, which made her a little sick for the present, but he believed she would be better soon; he then left the place without bidding his wife good bye; she said that the oil her husband had given her was burning her inside up; she had frequently told me that her husband was very cross to her; when he told me he had given her croton oil he was very much excited; after she died I told him he should not have given her the oil, when he said she made him.

Dr. Donnelly, sworn—I made a post mortem examination assisted by Drs. McGee and Alter; found the body very much emaciated and wasted, presenting the appearance of a person that had died of consumption; the lungs were very much diseased; there were large deposits of tuberculous matter; the lungs and covering called pleura were found adhering to the ribs in each side which was produced by inflammation of long standing; the liver was in a healthy condition, and also the heart, kidneys and bowels; all the organs examined appeared to be healthy except the lungs; the stomach was removed from the body and its contents carefully poured into a bottle, after which the bottle was sealed; the stomach was then examined; it had no appearance of any inflammation, but appeared to be in a natural condition; a part of the lower bowels was taken out and examined and also found to be healthy; there appeared to be no disease or inflammation of the bowels, and I believe the woman died of consumption, hastened, perhaps, by the administration of croton oil; there was evidence of croton oil having been used externally, but apparently no evidence of it having been used internally; the deceased evidently could not have lived very long.

Dr. T. J. McGee, sworn—Was called to see the deceased last September; have attended her off and on since that time; she was suffering from consumption; the last time I saw her was ten or twelve days before her death; when I last visited her I would not have been surprised had she died the next day; she was very weak and low; assisted Dr. Donnelly in making the post mortem examination, and corroborate the testimony he gave; I am surprised that she lived as long as she did.

Dr. D. Alter was the last witness called, and fully corroborated the testimony of Dr. Donnelly in the post mortem examination.

At the conclusion of this examination the inquest was adjourned until the 20th inst., when it will be resumed at the Coroner's office. The chemist will make an analysis if the District Attorney decides, from the testimony elicited yesterday, that an analysis is necessary.

THE TAXPAYERS MEETING.

An Association Organized—Constitution Adopted—Officers Elected.

An adjourned meeting of the "taxpayers of the Seventh and Eighth wards" was held last evening at the Franklin street school house, about one hundred persons being present, some of whom, however, were residents of other wards.

Mr. Charles Martin was chosen Chairman and William Shore, Esq., Secretary.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws was read by the Secretary and, no one appearing anxious to speak upon the subject, it was adopted without debate.

On motion it was then decided that all persons may become members by signing the constitution and paying fifty cents initiation fee.

William Shore was chosen Treasurer, whereupon thirty-two persons signed the paper and handed in the fee. Pending this work a noisy discussion took place among those present. Some defended the measure while others repudiated it, and one person called the meeting a "fraud." He was then invited by others to leave, which he declined to do. It finally culminated in loud and angry words, and for a time there was a prospect of a fight between two parties. None but these two, however, we are glad to say, created any disturbance.

Quiet being restored,

Mr. Ecker moved that a committee be appointed to procure a suitable place of meeting, and in the election of permanent officers only those joining the association be allowed to vote.

Another gentleman suggested that the school room could likely be had.

Capt. Ward moved that the next meeting be held in the school house as heretofore. Carried.

It was then decided to go into election for permanent officers, and it resulted as follows, there being no opposition:

President—Wm. Shore.
Vice President—J. D. Kelly.
Secretary—Henry Rea, Jr.
Treasurer—John O'Keefe.

Capt. Ward moved that the meeting have a bond from the Treasurer.

Mr. O'Keefe (Treasurer), moved to amend that Capt. Ward go upon the bond. [Laughter.]

The motion was put and carried, Captain Ward agreeing that he might be Mr. O'Keefe's bondsman.

Captain Ward moved that in view of the importance of the selection of a good executive committee the election be postponed till next meeting. Carried.

On motion of Captain Ward the next meeting was fixed for Thursday evening next.

REMARKS ON TAXATION.

Mr. Samuel Davidson was called upon for a speech upon what Captain Ward called "taxation and corruption in general." Mr. Davidson declined, not being prepared.

Mr. Luke Chapman being called upon said he was glad that such harmony and good feeling existed, with the exception of a little outbreak between a few parties. He called attention to the good feeling then existing between the parties. [The two that had had the trouble were sitting together.] Mr. Chapman, continuing, said the object of the meeting was a noble one. It was to put down corruption and prevent the squandering of the people's money. He was glad to see such interest taken, as the work must be for the good of all. There should be no hesitancy with any in the work. As far as the speaker's influence and means were concerned he would always use them in favor of the oppressed. If wrongs can be righted and taxation lessened, who should be unwilling to give an assisting hand? He admired liberality but when public officers were extravagant with the people's money it was not the right kind of liberality.

Captain Ward next made a few remarks, in which he complimented the meeting for its respectability and the good he believed it would do. He thought it the most important meeting ever held in the school house. The Captain then branched out in a dissertation on "leaks," and the bad faith of contractors generally. [There were some contractors present at whom the Captain seemed to direct his lecture.] In reference to Councilmen, he didn't think that half of them knew what was done at their meetings. He had lately become satisfied of this. Captain Ward hoped that this association would be a spur to their Councilmen, and would cause the latter to look to the people's business. The speaker believed the "leak" amounted to about $200,000 per year. Contractors came in again for a lashing from the Captain, he believing that part of "leak" went their way. He claims that no contractor or "any other man" could be against this union unless they have been stealing, or want to steal. If he should hear any one run down this Union he would say follow that man to his hole! [Laughter and applause.]

The speaker dwelt at some length on the matter of sewer and other improvement assessments, and he appeared to be particularly aggrieved in regard to the work of the Board of Viewers. Adjourned.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME.

Its Scope and Character—What It Is Accomplishing—A Proper Subject for State Aid.

One of the most important considerations for employers in every large city is the influence which the homes of their employees is likely to have on the characters and habits of the latter. To say the least, the difficulties which young men have to contend with in the majority of the boarding houses of every populous city, are great trials to their fortitude and integrity. In every city there are some boarding houses which really deserve the name of homes, but these are quite scarce and very expensive. There are not many where a young man can read with comfort in the winter months—by far the best time for study. Numbers of young men are driven by the pressure of discomfort to seek enjoyment in the numerous haunts of pleasure with which all cities abound, instead of using their spare hours for self-culture; and it is well if the pleasure is not alloyed with vice. Punctuality, honesty, and efficiency in business must almost of necessity be the exception under present conditions.

In this respect Pittsburgh is considerably more fortunate than most of her sister cities. Some years ago an influential and active citizen, recognizing the right of young men to a suitable return for the money they expended in lodgings, projected and constructed the building situated on Duquesne way, between Eighth and Ninth streets, known as "The Young Men's Home;" the cost of construction, fitting up and furnishing being about $35,000, exclusive of the cost of the building site. The "Home" is a substantial brick structure of four stories, beside basement, and is excellently equipped for convenience and comfort throughout. It combines the best features of the public hotel and the private boarding house, at a moderate cost and with comparatively few of their disadvantages and drawbacks. Under the careful and capable management of Rev. Warner Long, Superintendent, it is becoming quite widely and favorably known, in the city and out of it.

There is, however, another feature of "The Home" which deserves special mention. It is also a "Home for the Friendless." That is to say, a certain portion of the building, wholly disconnected from the department for private boarders, is devoted to affording free temporary shelter and lodging and meals for that large class of unemployed, homeless men, that otherwise would be wanderers at night on the streets, or find their only shelter in the station houses. Apart from the philanthropic aspect of the matter, and looked at merely in the light of an economic and prudential question, the protection of life and property imperatively requires that these men shall be cared for—and cared for, too, in such a manner as will reclaim as large a number as possible to consecutive effort and honest industry. Some idea of the extent of the operations of this department may be gained from the following brief summary of the work done last year; during which period there were admitted 7,876 destitute persons; 35,264 meals were given away, with 24,357 free lodgings; 469 religious services were held, at which there was an aggregate attendance of 26,903 persons; 1,664 signatures were obtained to the temperance pledge, and 1,390 persons were furnished employment through the agency of the institution.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of this ameliorative and elevating agency as a moral restraining force. Hungry men cannot be fed with remonstrance and exhortation; and men who sink into intemperance and poverty are apt to look with great sullenness on such as are in worldly comfort and prosperity. Suppose these 7,876 destitute persons that were lodged and fed last year had been turned adrift without aid, or sympathy, or effort in their behalf—would not society have been likely to feel the effects? Would it not have been apt to lead to dishonesty, violence and other species of lawlessness and crime? Would not the city police reports have been swelled, the number of inmates of the County Jail and Workhouse increased, and the people's burdens of taxation made corrspondingly heavier? Whereas, by being brought under helpful influences, and cared for among the virtuous and the good, many of them have been restored to themselves, to their friends and society as useful, sober and industrious men and citizens.

It should be stated that of the great number of men of all nationalities and occupations thus sheltered and fed, only a small percentage are of Pittsburgh citizenship or residence. They come from all sections of the State and of the United States. It is therefore held that the institution has a legitimate claim upon the State for partial support. Heretofore the expenses of this benevolent feature of "The Home" have been defrayed partly by the profits accruing from the boarding department, and partly by contributions and donations from outside friends of the institution who have witnessed the effective character of its work. Its sphere of operations is, however, becoming so greatly enlarged, the demands upon its resources are so heavy, and the benefits conferred by it upon the city and the State are so distinct and numerous, that the Directors of the "Home," (embracing Hon. Felix R. Brunot, William Thaw, Esq., and several other prominent public and business men), have decided to apply to the Legislature, at its pesent session, for such an appropriation as the scope, character and value of its operations shall seem to that body to warrant. It is sincerely to be hoped the application may prove successful.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Forty-sixth Annual Report.

Working of the Combined System.

Statistical and Financial Reports, etc.

We are indebted to Colonel E. S. Wright, Warden, for a copy of the forty-sixth annual report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, giving the operations, in detail, for the year 1872. We append a few extracts:

THE COMBINED SYSTEM.

The Inspectors say:

The combined system of congregate and separate imprisonment, as recently inaugurated in the management of this penitentiary, has thus far worked to our entire satisfaction. The convict's prison life is a graded one, his promotion depending entirely upon himself; when he enters the prison he is placed in the first or lowest grade of privileges, in the solitary cell; and then step by step, as he shows himself worthy, he is advanced, until he reaches the highest point of honor and trust in the institution; among which are attendance upon the church and Sabbath school services, the day school exercises, the congregate workshop and the coveted benefits of the commutation law. For misbehavior he goes back, on the downward scale, to the place of beginning. Hope is ever placed before him as a beacon light to lure him on to a useful, honest and industrious life when he shall have returned to the world. The treatment of the convict, while in prison, is that of firmness combined with kindness, an exacting compliance with existing regulations, and yet a tender solicitude for his well-being. The government of the prison is intended to be of a broad and uncompromising character, unprejudiced in its execution, and free from even the appearance of partiality; never influenced by either fear or favor, and by its very inexorable character commanding the respect of all concerned.

The Inspectors then devote considerable space to the International Prison Congress, in which Western Pennsylvania was represented by T. H. Nevin, President of the Board of Inspectors, Rev. J. L. Milligan, chaplain, and Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D. D.

MORAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS.

The Inspectors say: While the moral, educational and religious interests of the Penitentiary have engaged our attentive and successful consideration, its financial phase has not altogether come up to our wishes and intentions; although in this respect we stand on a fair equality with the other institutions of the State. This may be accounted for from the fact that we have not sufficiently large and numerous rooms in which to work as large a force of our men together as we could wish, and as would be more profitable; and also that we have quite a large number of prisoners sent to us who are incapacitated from work by reason of physical disabilities previously contracted. There is no reason why the prisoner ordinarily, if he is in good health, should not support himself by his work; the mere circumstance of his having, by reason of crime, forfeited his privileges of citizenship for the time, does not excuse him from earning his own bread, by "the sweat of his brow," but is rather an argument why he should be obliged to contribute by his labor, to supplement the finances of the State whose laws he has violated.

POPULATION, NATIVITY, ETC.

From the Warden's report we take the following summary of population:

We have now in confinement 461 prisoners:

At the beginning of the year our population was	418
Received during the year	181
	599
Discharged by expiration of sentence	4
Discharged by commutation	107
Discharged by pardon	20
Discharged by writ of error	1
Discharged by escape	2
Discharged by death	4—138
Leaving in confinement January 1, 1873	461

Of those received in 1872, there were white males 167, white females 2; colored males 12—total 181. Of these, 91 were born in Pennsylvania, 49 in other States and 41 in foreign countries. Of the whole, 136 were never apprenticed to any trade; 10 were apprenticed and left, and 35 served apprenticeships; 60 had parents living, 53 have parents dead; mother living, 39; father living, 29; unmarried, 100; married, 74; widowers, 7; illiterate, 23; read only, 24; read and write, 134; sober, 61; moderate drinkers, 51; occasionally intoxicated, 40; intemperate, 29.

MANUFACTURES.

During the latter part of the year, owing to various causes, business became very dull in the weaving and shoe departments, so that it was thought preferable to curtail operations than to sell at a loss, or to add to the large stock of manufactured goods then on hand.

In the weaving department 129,680 yards of shirting, checks, jeans, ticking and carpets were manufactured, being nearly 25,000 yards less than the previous year.

In the shoe department 9,071 pairs of boots and shoes were made, an increase of 546 pairs over the last year. In both departments, a large increase in quantity could have been secured had there been any inducement to manufacture.

About one-half the prison population are engaged at shoemaking or weaving. They labor in the cells, in which the inmates remain all the time, except when assembled for religious exercises. The cells were intended, when constructed, for "separate confinement at labor," but from increase in population as compared with cell accommodations, that has long ago ceased to be practicable. About two-thirds of the prisoners are kept in separate cells.

The results of associated labor, authorized by act of Assembly, approved April 8, 1869, are, in every aspect, encouraging and gratifying. In the cigar department, the number has been gradually increased, and we now have forty-six engaged at cigar-making; 545,430 cigars were made within the year, being an increase of 20 per cent. over last year. All the cigars are sold as fast as made, with satisfactory financial results.

INCOME.

Received for sale of coke, tar, fat hogs, barrels, &c.	$1,958 63
Received for support of United States convicts	5,812 90
Received and charged for labor on buildings and grounds	4,275 20
Net gain in shoe department, including labor	1,839 13
Net gain in weaving department, including labor	8,190 25
Net gain in cigar department, including labor	1,669 55
Due from counties for support of convicts	34,580 64
Total	$58,326 30

EXPENDITURES.

For provisions	$30,828 18	
For clothing	5,486 35	
For bedding	1,194 89	
For medicines	1,438 70	
For fuel and gas	4,165 64	
For lumber	758 29	
For water rent	1,140 00	45,012 05
For repairs and maintenance of buildings		5,284 34
For interest paid on borrowed money		2,086 76
For profit and loss, depreciation of furniture, &c.		130 25
Balance to working capital		5,812 90
		$58,326 30

The statistical tables accompanying the report are very full, and will be found interesting to those who have the time and the taste to study them.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Frederick Smoker, charged with the larceny of hogs from the East Liberty yards, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

THE EAST END BURGLARS.

The notorious burglars, Robert P. Stark and John H. Burdell, whose exploits in the East End are fresh in the public mind, and whose arrest in Buffalo brought peaceful slumber to many residents in the rural wards, were brought in for trial. There were four indictments against them—the prosecutors being John Barton, Esq., Alexander Wilson, Lilly Black and David A. Stewart. The indictment charging the burglarious entrance into the house of Mr. Barton, at Shady Side, was first tried. Mr. and Mrs. Barton were examined, and identified a gold cross which had been found on the defendants. Police officers were also examined as to the arrest of the accused and the finding of various articles in their possession, including burglars' tools. Mr. Duffey, of No. 20 Wylie avenue, testified that he made a dark lantern for Stark about a year ago. [Lantern produced and identified by witness.] Stark represented that he wanted to get a patent on the lantern. Officer Garrison testified to having seen the defendants together in December last, on Fourth avenue, and at several other places. John B. MacConnell, Esq., testified to having seen defendants in East Liberty, in the early part of the winter. Officer Cupples saw Stark, on the 5th or 6th of January, near Mr. Barton's residence. Mr. Lightcap, tavern keeper, of Allegheny, recognized the defendants, and stated that they boarded with him for two weeks about two months ago. The testimony closed, and the burglars' tools were offered in evidence.

Messrs. DeCamp and Swartzwelder represented the defendants, and Col. Bayne appeared for the Commonwealth. No testimony was offered for the defense, but the counsel for the prisoners claimed that the evidence against them was insufficient to convict. Col. Bayne pressed a conviction, and the jury found a verdict of guilty.

It was subsequently discovered that the defendants had been tried in the Quarter Sessions, instead of the Oyer and Terminer, and another trial will be necessary. The same Judges preside in both Courts, and it is easy to make a mistake of this kind. Burglary, however, being of the higher grade of felony, can only be tried in the Oyer and Terminer—so the lawyers say. The mistake will avail the prisoners nothing.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth Against

Wm. McCauliff,
John Brennan,
Henry Gertmeyer,
Henry Gerk,
R. J. Wray,
Louis Bergstresser et al.
Robert Owen,
Frank Whitaker,
Patrick Quinn,
John H. Connovan,
Henry Butler,
Daniel Mooney et al.,
Stockdale Smith,
Jas. Gaffney,
Jos. Roethlin,
Mathew Fahey,
Jacob Hubler et al,
Julia Conner,
Pat. J. Wray,
Wm. Feagans,
Jas. Nicholson,
Thos. Robinson,
Catharine Jordon,
Henry Woon.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Alexander McClurg, for use, vs. Wm. T. McClurg, was concluded yesterday. This was an action on a mortgage for $10,000. A history of the case has already been published. The plaintiff claimed that he had helped his brother out of financial difficulty and took this mortgage, which was executed in 1854, and recorded in 1872. The defendant stated that the mortgage in suit was made to enable his brother to raise some money on, to assist him out of difficulty; that it was not satisfactory to the party who wanted to buy it, and a new one was executed for $8,000; that the first should have been destroyed, as he understood and believed it had been, and that the attempt to enforce payment at this late day was unjust and fraudulent. The jury found for the defendant. In other words, they believed the story of Wm. T. McClurg.

The next case taken up was that of N. B. Lane and Joseph E. Gay vs. John Krebs and R. T. Graham. This was an action to recover salvage on some two hundred thousand feet of lumber saved by the plaintiffs. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

18. Huckestine vs. Bolland.
24. Neeley vs. Richey.
27. Wensel vs. Steam Brick Co.
28. Same vs. Same.
47. Work vs. Nelcon.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Nicholas Bandy vs. Conrad Twickel, action for rent; verdict for plaintiff for $19 17.

The next case taken up was that of Edw. Bourne vs. David Hilands et al. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $567 66.

The case of Straub, Blank & Gross vs. A. H. English, action to recover on a contract for artificial stone work, is on trial.

The name of the Refining Company of Pennsylvania was changed to "The Central Refining Company of Pittsburgh."

The name of the Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Company was changed to that of "The Penn Bank."

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

193. Fisher Bros. vs. A. V. R. R.
100. Colgan vs. Hangi.
102. Stegar vs. Muth.
113. Edmundson vs. Edmundson.
114. Cruikshanks vs. Park.
116. Moss vs. Fralich.
117. Halstein vs. Froman.
118. McAnulty vs. Neice.
70. Temp. & W. Pgh. Bank vs. Haller.
67. Brown vs. Anawalt.
61. Vorhous vs. Bing.
37. O'Hara, use, vs. Hustings et al.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

On motion, leave was granted to discontinue proceedings in the case of John and Daniel Richardson, bankrupts, of this county.

In the case of A. D. Dummett & Co., bankrupts, of this city, a decree was ordered to be entered in favor of B. C. Christy, assignee, with costs.

St. Patrick.

At the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms last evening, Dr. Howard delivered a very interesting lecture on this famous character. After scrapping away the heap of mythical rubbish which has accumulated about the life of Patrick, the speaker related in a highly interesting and impressive manner the simple story of an earnest missionary who left his native land, and throwing himself into the midst of the then heathen people of Ireland, converted them to Christianity. The lecture was of an hour's length, and was listened to with interest throughout. The next lecture will be delivered by Prof. B. C. Jillson, on Thursday evening, March 11th. Subject, "Old Bones and Their Teachings."

STATE MILITARY FORCES.

Report of the Adjutant General.

Operations of the Department for 1872.

We have received the report of Adjutant General Russell, for the year 1872, as submitted to the late Commander-in-Chief, Hon. John W. Geary. Following is a summary of the operations of the Department for the year:

During the year thirty companies have been organized and eighty-nine companies disbanded, generally on their own application, because of the expense of maintaining organization, which they were unable, of themselves, to meet.

In this latter number are included the companies of four regimental (one cavalry and three infantry) organizations disbanded, having, for the same reason, virtually ceased to exist.

Three provisional battalions have also been organized during the year—one in the Seventeenth and two in the Twentieth division—with a view to regimental formation when the standard number of company organizations, conveniently located, may be effected.

Three hundred and thirty officers have been commissioned, and three hundred and forty-six officers discharged during the year, by reason of resignation, disbanding of organizations and sentence of court martial.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard now numbers fifteen regiments and six battalions, comprising with the unattached companies three hundred and twenty-three company organizations, viz.: eight cavalry, six artillery and three hundred and nine infantry.

Of the regimental organizations, nine are in the First division, one in the Second, two in the Ninth and three in the Eighteenth division.

The aggregate of the National Guard comprises 1,126 commissioned officers (including division, brigade, regimental and staff), and 13,566 enlisted men.

During the summer and fall, excursion visits were made, by sundry organizations, to military organizations of other States, as invited guests, and in addition to the generous hospitality extended, uniformly attracted admiration, both of their proficency as soldiers, and their deportment as men.

In several divisions, parades for general review and inspection were ordered by division commanders, notwithstanding the absence of any military fund from which to meet the cost necessarily incurred.

THE NEW MILITARY LAW.

On this subject the Adjutant General remarks: A new military State law, prepared by one of the general officers of the First division, eminently qualified to perform the work, and which has been approved and recommended, for adoption, by a committee of officers, specially appointed to examine the same and report thereon, will be submitted to the next Legislature for its consideration and enactment.

Notwithstanding there has been created during the year about one-third the number of new organizations which I had the honor to report for the year preceding, the number of companies disbanded during the year has been in excess of the preceding in nearly the same ratio. This is in no degree attributable to any abatement of the interest, of which I then spoke, manifested by both officers and men of the late war to organize commands, and thus contribute to the State their valuable military knowledge, derived from years of active service, but is owing entirely to the absence of that encouragement and substantial aid on the part of the State, under her present defective military laws, reasonably expected and necessary to maintain in vigorous life her volunteer military system. * * * *

Notwithstanding the discouragements and obstacles resulting from an illiberal and imperfect system of military laws, many of them are recognized, not only at home, but by the military of sister States, which they have visited, as proficient in discipline and drill, and, in all respects, a credit both to their commanding officers and their State.

They need but to be properly encouraged and reasonably sustained by just legislation, instead of being left to maintain themselves, to enable Pennsylvania to boast a volunteer militia force, unsurpassed by that of any State in the Union.

Wendell Phillips's Lecture.

Last evening there was a very large attendance at Library Hall on the occasion of the lecture of Wendell Phillips on "Froude." The speaker reviewed at length the course of lectures delivered recently in this country by Mr. Froude, in the course of which he handled the historian without gloves. He said that the great majority of citizens in this country were surprised that Mr. Froude should sail four thousand miles to lay before the grand jury of the American people the relations existing between Great Britain and Ireland. But the speaker was not surprised because the reputation of England is largely wrapt up in the Irish question. The question was frequently asked why did not England interfere in the recent war between France and Prussia. Why did she let her natural ally, her only ally, go to the wall. It is not because she is not accustomed to interfere. It is because she knew that if she interfered, Ireland would take this opportunity of again attempting to gain her freedom. England has tried to rule Ireland the past five hundred years but has signally failed. Ireland is just as restless as it ever was, and is only watching an opportunity to make another grand effort to free herself from the English yoke. It is hard to decide whether England conquered Ireland or vice versa, as Ireland keeps England in perpetual dread, and prevented her from engaging in the recent war. The speaker now gave a graphic account of the several attempts made by Ireland to secure her freedom, and also paid a high eulogy on the leaders who took part in these revolutions. He held that Ireland was able to govern herself, and raised as many brilliant men in proportion to her population as England. The lecture was listened to throughout with the closest attention, and the speaker was frequently interrupted with applause.

The Pittsburgh Free Dispensary.

It is proposed to open a Free Public Dispensary at No. 265 Penn Avenue, near Ninth street, on the first of April. The names of the following Board of Managers will entitle it to the confidence of the public, and our charitably disposed citizens will do well to carefully weigh the merits of this institution before making contributions for dispensary work in any other direction. The object of the institution is to furnish gratuitous medical advice, surgical aid and medicines to all needy applicants; and under proper restrictions provide treatment at home for those whose limited means render them unable to procure competent medical attendance and medicine.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

F. R. Brunot, President;
Dr. L. B. Harris, Vice President;
Jno. B. Jackson, Treasurer;
Dr. S. N. Benham, Secretary,

and Messrs. Wm. Shaw, Reuben Miller, Thomas M. Howe, A. Bradley, Geo. B. Edwards, S. M. Kier, Thompson Bell, Wm. Holmes, Wm. O'H. Scully, Isaac Jones, Wm. M. Hersh, Jas. Parke, Jr., and Hill Burgwin, together with the following physicians nominated by the Allegheny County Medical Society: Doctors McCann, Bruce, Pollock and Benham.

Another Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed.

About eight o'clock on Wednesday evening a fatal accident occurred at Portage Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was caused by the collision of a freight train and an engine. Portage Station is about ninety miles from the city. The engineer of the freight train when coming West discovered a locomotive on the same track taking in water, a short distance ahead. He did all he could to stop his train, but was only able to lessen the speed. The shock came, and the standing engine is said to have been knocked almost entirely off the track. Both of the engines, as well as some of the freight cars, were very badly damaged. George Beals, the engineer of the freight locomotive, was killed almost instantly, and Patrick Darby, a brakeman, was badly wounded. The fireman was also injured, and others are said to have been bruised. Mr. Beals lived at Altoona. Trains were delayed for some time in consequence of the accident.

The First Ward Election Case.

The Committee on the First Ward Contested Election met again last evening, when, as was supposed, the case would be terminated. Col. Bayne, counsel for petitioners, was, however, unable to attend, and on this account the committee adjourned until Monday evening next. At that time the committee will decide on the request of Mr. Moore, counsel for respondents.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

NED O'BALDWIN languishes in a Steubenville lockup.

JOSH WARD, the rowing champion, is on the police force at Cornwall, N. Y.

THE Water Commission will soon have the work in their charge under way again.

THE office of the City Clerk should contain files of the city papers, but we notice an entire absence of them there.

WE WOULD suggest to the Street Commissioners that the scraping of the crossing in front of Municipal Hall would be a public benefit.

LATE on Wednesday night a drunken man occupied the track of the Birmingham Passenger Railway and came near being run over.

THE City Councils meet on Monday next, and it would be well if all members would read up and be prepared to act upon the proposed new city charter.

JAMES PARK, Jr., who is taking an active part in the Local Option movement, denies that his firm make stills or any other apparatus used in the manufacture of liquor.

IN the case of Mrs. Rose, charged with receiving stolen goods, a hearing was had yesterday afternoon, before the Mayor, which resulted in the discharge of the defendant.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP KERFOOT, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Pittsburgh, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city, of hemorrhage from the nose.

A WOMAN fell to the pavement in a fit, shortly after noon yesterday, in Smithfield street. She was taken into the Mayor's office and suitably cared for, after which she was conveyed to her home.

A POCKETBOOK containing two five dollar notes and some passes and papers were lost on Tuesday night. The finder may keep the money and welcome if he will return the other articles to this office.

WARRANTS for some of the school teachers, we learn, often remain in the hands of the Secretary of the Central Board of Education for several months. It would seem from this that not all of them are in a hurry for their money.

JAMES S. DEVAUX, a traveling agent, of this city, is said, by an Omaha paper, to have fallen among gamblers at that place, and fleeced. They afterward, when he complained of them, had him arrested on suspicion of being a thief. He was soon afterward released, however.

WE learn that a committee of the Central Board of Education have completed their investigation as to the amount due them by the late City Treasurer, and that the sum approximates $5,000. The amount includes taxes collected during three years and not yet paid over. It is understood that new suits are to be instituted against the bondsmen.

ATTENTION is called to an article on the second page of this morning's COMMERCIAL, relative to the iron deposits in New York State. It is from the pen of Mr. A. Veeder, who superintends the mining of ore from the iron beds of Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co., at Ferrona, Clinton county, N. Y., and who is now on a visit to this city. Mr. V. is thoroughly conversant with the subject on which he writes, and his statements may be relied upon as strictly correct.

JAMES FULTON lodged information, yesterday, before Deputy Mayor Nichols, against George Hart, for aggravated assault and battery. It is alleged that several nights ago, as a party of six or seven men, including Fulton and Hart, were drinking in a saloon on Butler street, a quarrel arose, in which Fulton was knocked down by defendant, and kicked and beaten about the head. The information was not made until yesterday, as the prosecutor was confined to his bed until that time. The accused was arrested, and in default of bail was committed to jail to await trial.

GEORGE DRAKE, a prisoner from Armstrong county, who was confined in the jail here for the past month, was taken in charge on Monday last by officers from Armstrong county for the purpose of conveying him to Kittanning to stand trial on a charge of larceny. He was duly handcuffed and seemed very securely fixed; but before reaching Kittanning he managed to remove his handcuffs. Having done that he jumped from the train while under full headway and escaped. Although diligent search has been made for him, he has thus far succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officers.

A CHARGE of aggravated assault and battery was preferred yesterday, before Deputy Mayor Irwin, against John and R. P. McGilvey and George Dunn, James Asp, prosecutor. The defendants, it is alleged, called at the house of deponent, with the ostensible purpose of recovering a dog which they had lost, and which, it was supposed, deponent had. An altercation arising between the visitors and the wife of deponent, one of them seized her by the throat and the rest beat and otherwise abused her. They then walked off with deponent's dog, under the pretext that it had been stolen from them. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

J. McC. CREIGHTON, Esq., on behalf of the gentlemen representing the proposed lateral coal railway, between Wilkinsburg and Edgewood station, yesterday met with the ladies representing the Home for Aged Women and the Sheltering Arms, between which buildings the railway has been surveyed, for the purpose of consulting with them in regard to a change of route. Mr. Creighton stated that the route proposed was the most available, was necessary for the success of the enterprise, and would not affect either of the institutions injuriously. The ladies seem to think otherwise.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The mildness of the weather brought a great improvement in the attendance at all the places of amusement last evening, and particularly so at the Opera House. The company, profiting by experience, did better in "Davy Crockett," than on any previous occasion, and all seemed gratified. Miss Effie Ellsler and Mr. Mayo were heartily applauded at every chance.

Mr. Mayo is announced for a benefit to-night and deserves to have an overflowing house, not only on account of his abilities as an actor, but because he presents a play worthy of patronage.

Aims's American Theater.

The engagements of the Leopolds is drawing to a close, and, all who desire to see something new and nerve-startling should go and see the great leaps of Master Leo. Castelotti, M'lle Cerito, the Carrolls and all the favorites appear to night.

Trimble's Varieties.

The crowd at this cosy theater always have something good served up for their delectation by Stage Manager Williams. The new programme of last night was the best yet, introducing the company in a host of novelties. Another may be expected tonight.

IN the Chapel of the Convent of Mercy, this city, on the 1st inst., five young ladies were admitted to profession and took the black veil of the order from the hands of Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, assisted by Rev. J. Hickey, V. G.: Sister Mary Blanche Donnelly, Sister Mary Annie Cantwell, Sister Mary Serenus Philbin, Sister Mary Amelia McGrath, and Sister Mary Irene O'Donoughue.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Contents for this Week.

FIRST PAGE—The Credit Mobilier Agony—Crisis in Louisiana—Implicated Senators—Legislative Intelligence—The Public Debt Statement—The Allingham Murder—News from the Oil Regions—Railway Matters—Farm, Garden and Household.

SECOND PAGE—Proceedings of the Forty-Second Congress—The Inauguration—Final Passage of the Local Option Bill—The Greeley Monument—Frightened to Death—Editorial on the Inaugural, &c, &c.

THIRD PAGE.—Finance and Trade—Pittsburgh Oil Trade—Produce and General Markets—Pittsburgh Live Stock Markets—Allegheny Live Stock Market—White Lead, Putty, etc—Cracker Market—Wrapping Paper—Tobacco Market—Broom Market—Horse Shoes—Markets by Telegraph—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Market—Iron and Nails—Wines and Liquors—Pittsburgh Copper Market—Wrought Iron Welded Tubes—Pittsburgh Glass Market—Lumber Market—Canned Fruits, &c.—Tin Plates, &c.—Pittsburgh Drug Market—Merchant Bar Iron and Heavy Hardware—Iron and Nail Market—Pittsburgh Hide and Leather Market—Pittsburgh Wool Markets—Natrona Chemicals—Pig Iron and Bloom Markets—Iron Markets, &c., &c.

FOURTH PAGE—Legal Aspects of the Local Option Question—Argument Before the Supreme Court—Dangerous Burning Fluids—Education in Ireland—The End of the Credit Mobilier—Wanted Nerve—A Great Enterprise—State news and other editorial, local and miscellaneous matters.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.—One copy one year $2 00, five copies each $1 75, ten copies each $1 50, twenty copies each $1 40, fifty copies each $1 25. Single copies in wrappers for mailing five cents. Specimen copies sent free. Address, the COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Real Estate, Notes and Mortgages.

On our first page will be found the card of John M. Thorp, who has recently embarked in the business of dealer in real estate and broker in notes, mortgages and real estate. Mr. Thorp was for many years connected with the firm of Miller & Ricketson, and their successors, Wm. Miller & Co. He is well known to our business community as a competent, reliable business man, and as such we cordially commend him to those having business in his line, fully satisfied that it will be promptly and carefully attended to. He is also engaged in settling the accounts of the firm of Wm. Miller & Co. His office is in the Artisans' Insurance rooms, corner of Third avenue and Wood street.

Professor Carl Retter

Has supplied a long felt necessity in our sister city of Allegheny in opening, in an eligible location, a first class music house. His enterprise is duly appreciated, and his patronage is rapidly equalling that of the old established music stores on this side of the river. The assortment of music on hand is extensive and sufficiently varied to meet the demands of all. Professor Retter is the agent for the Albrecht, the Gabler Pianos and the Needham "Silver Tongue" Organs, standard instruments that are widely popular and acknowledged to be equal to any made.

Wanted, First Class Mortgages.

Apply to Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, 116, Smithfield street. $50,000 on hand for investment in first class mortgages.

All Persons Interested

in the New York Stock Market, are invited to call at the office of Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street. Constant communication with New York by telegraph. Quotations cheerfully furnished and latest information given on application. Orders for purchase or sale of stocks promptly excuted.

All Persons Desiring

to buy or sell any bank, insurance or any other local stocks are requested to give their orders to Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street. Stocks bought and sold on commission. Full information promptly furnished concerning any local stocks.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and note broker, 116, Smithfield street, gives special attention to the negotiation of commercial paper. Manufacturers and others desiring to have paper negotiated are requested to call on him. All business done on commission.

The Right Place,

100 Wood street, R. E. Breed & Co.'s,
To buy fine vases and China ware,
Shades of all kinds for wax flowers,
Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

MARRIED:

KERR—ROBINSON—At the residence of Mr. Geo. T. Robinson, Thursday, March 6th, by the Rev. John Kerr, ALLAN C. KERR and REBECCA M. ROBINSON.

DIED:

BURKE—At Sandy Creek on Thursday morning, March 6th, at 1 o'clock, NETTIE, daughter of William, Jr., and Lizzie Burke, in the seventh year of her age.

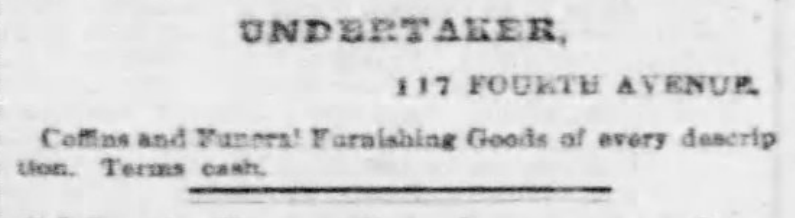
The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandparents, Wm. Burke, 85 Logan street, TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy,

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable. These Candies are put up in 25 cent boxes convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. MWF

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

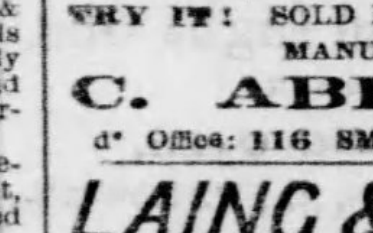


PITTSBURGH, PA.
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.
Sign of the Big Gun.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

Hazard Powder Company's
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street),
PITTSBURGH.

WHO KILLED THEM?



ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

LAING & McKALLIP,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,
BALED HAY,
HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME,
CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE COAL,
NOS. 347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on band, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself.
WILLIAM FISHER,
Pike, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

WHEAT—CHOICE
Amber and Red Winter Wheat,
In store and to arrive. For sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
253 LIBERTY STREET.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
A large and desirable contract is about to be let. First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address
CHARLES H. ROBBINS,
P. O. BOX 3370, NEW YORK CITY.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
FROM NEW YORK.
CALABRIA, Wed., M'ch 12 | ABYSSINIA, Wed., Ap'l 2
PARTHIA, Wed., M'ch 19 | ALGERIA, Wed., April 9
SAMARIA, Wed., M'ch 26 | RUSSIA, Wed., April 16
And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.
N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..........Managers.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, 1873, BENEFIT of
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
Assisted by the Young Commedienne,
MISS EFFIE E. ELLSLER.
On which occasion will be presented the new play of
Davy Crocket.
Davy Crocket..........Frank Mayo.
Eleanor Vaughn..........Miss Effie E. Ellsler.
Davy Crocket Matinee.
Monday—The Irish Comedian T. G. Riggs.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE..........Lessees and Proprietors.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL
TO-NIGHT—The Le Vantine Brothers, Sadie Rogers, Thomas and Heany, Miss Annette La Point, Maffit and Jeffrey, the great J. W. McAndrews, &c. The Local Option Fight; the Female Minstrels and the local drama entitled the Mill Girls of the Twin Cities. Coming—The Great Lauri Family.

FRED. AIMS'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATER.
FRED. AIMS..........Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........Stage Manager and Advertiser.
Entirely New Programme To-night.
GREAT $13,000 SENSATION TO-NIGHT,
By Mlle Geraldine, Leo, Mons Leopold—Leap 25 feet in the air as if shot from a cannon. Also, Mlle. Cerito, Miss Patti Rosa, Tommy Murray, Castellotti, Jas. H. Budworth, the Carrolls, Morrissey and Emerson, Miss Tilly Prestage, the Clinetop Sisters.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

CONCERT AND TABLEAU
AT THE
Pittsburgh Female College,
FOR BENEVOLENT OBJECTS,
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 7th.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
PROGRAMME:
Address..........Willie Orr.
Song..........Mrs. Leazear.
Tableau..........Ruth and Naomi.
Recitation..........B. Dickson.
Music—"Midnight Reverie"..........Leonard Blumenschine.
Trio—"The Little Barefoot"
Comic Song..........H. Horner.
Tableau..........Paul Before Agrippa.
PART SECOND.
Duett—"Tell Me What the Fairies Say"..........Mrs. Leazear and Mrs Sellers.
Reading—"Wishing"..........Katie Raynor.
Tableau..........Blue Beard.
Duett..........Bessie and Katie Dickson.
Song..........Miss Cassidy.
Music—"Selections from Irish Airs"..........Miss Wilson.
Tableau..........Belshazzar's Feast.

MANUFACTURERS.

DUQUESNE
Brass Works and Foundry.
S. CADMAN & SON,
Brass Founders and Manufacturers, and Steam Pipe Fitters.
AGENTS FOR COPE & MAXWELL'S
BOILER FEEDERS
AND
Steam Pumps.
FITTING UP MILLS, FURNACES, REFINERIES, COKE OVENS, &c., promptly attended to.
BRASS AND BRONZE CASTINGS AND ANTI-FRICTION METALS A SPECIALTY.
Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wayne Iron and Steel Works.
BROWN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
IRON AND STEEL
Office and Works—COR. TENTH STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY, (near Union Depot,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DUQUESNE
SPRING AND
AXLE WORKS.
Moore, Davis, DeHaven & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE, NO. 171 PENN AVENUE.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES,
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUE, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description. Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and Works—33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

Wm. Smith & Sons'
NATIONAL
Pipe Foundry,
Twenty-third St., near Penn Ave.
Orders solicited for all kinds of
FLANGE AND BOWL PIPE
AND ALSO
RETORTS.
We earnestly request all Gas and Water Works Superintendents to call on us.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IRON PIPE FITTERS
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'
STEAM PUMPS.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.
MWF

M. B. Cochran & Co.
121 Liberty Street, Corner Fifth,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
AND
Manufacturers' Supplies
HAVE IN STORE A FULL STOCK OF
Deane's Steam Pumps,
Judson Governors,
Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. MWS

WEST POINT
BOILER
WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.
MWF

NATIONAL
Locomotive and Machine Works.
DAWSON & BAILY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOCOMOTIVES,
Machinists, Boiler Makers and Founders
OFFICE AND WORKS
AT CONNELLSVILLE, PENNA.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh Street and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
Rolling Mill
AND
NAIL FACTORY.
Having decided to give our undivided attention to the Manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of
One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling-Furnaces, single
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
Ore Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Splice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Steam Pumps, &c., &c.
This Property is very favorably located for Manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 Acres 7¼ Perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.
The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.
JAMES WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE
BY
Herron & Bates,
38 WOOD STREET.
FOR SALE CHEAP,
A Choice and Desirable Dwelling,
No. 59 ROBERTS STREET, ELEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Size of Lot 22 feet front by 84 feet deep to a 20 foot alley. House 22 feet front, two-story, pressed brick front and slate roof; first floor 11 feet 2 inches high, contains Hall, Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen and Pantry; second floor 10 feet 2 inches high, contains Hall, Room over hall, 3 large Bedrooms, and Bathroom, containing large copper body Bath Tub; finished Garret with 4 large Closets and 2 Dormer Windows. Every Room hard finish plastered, grained oak and papered, hot and cold Water on both floors and Gas throughout. Cellar 8 feet deep with solid stone floor, yard paved, large Bake-oven with Ash Pit, &c. Also Stable on rear of Lot. All in best Repair. Will take good Building Lots in part payment. For terms or particulars apply on premises, or
HERRON & BATES,
38 WOOD STREET.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.
INQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH PA.

FOR SALE—
SEWICKLEY PROPERTY.
A Brick House of 3 Rooms and 1 Acre of Ground, with all kinds of Fruit and Outbuildings. Price low and terms easy. Inquire at
PARK SAVINGS BANK,
192 Federal street, Allegheny.

McCOMBS & MELDRUM,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 110 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Have for sale several Lots on Penn avenue and East Liberty; Houses and Lots in various parts of the city. Also, proprietors of Property at Duluth, Minnesota.
Parties having Properties to sell or wishing to buy would do well to call on us.
110 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Custom House.

JOHN STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sales Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL,
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS,
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
83 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward;
PITTSBURGH.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FIRE COMMISSIONERS, February 21, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until MARCH 1st for the
Services of a Veterinary Surgeon
FOR THE
PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT,
FOR ONE YEAR.
All Proposals to be addressed to
J. H. McILROY,
Chairman of Commission.
The Commission reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

IN STORE—
200 barrels Green Apples;
100 barrels Dried Apples;
20 barrels Fresh Eggs;
300 Prime Cheese;
20 bags Clover, 50 bags Timothy Seed.
Produce Received Daily.
LOH & COOLEY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
207 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—ON AND after DECEMBER 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:45 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12:20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	8:00 a m
Cincinnati Ex	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex	8:40 a m
Philadelphia Ex	5:20 p m	Southern Ex	12:40 p m
Fast Line	8:50 p m	Pacific Ex	1:10 p m
		Way Passenger	9:50 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:40 a m	Walls No. 1	6:30 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 1	7:05 a m	Brinton Ac. No. 1	7:30 a m
Walls No. 2	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 1	8:20 a m
Walls No. 3	11:45 a m	Walls No. 2	9:10 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 2	2:40 p m	Johnstown Acc.	10:10 a m
Walls No. 4	3:30 p m	Walls No. 3	1:15 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 2	4:45 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	5:40 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:55 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 5	6:15 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Brin'n Ac. No 3	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	7:25 p m
Wall's No. 6	11:05 p m	Brin'n Ac. No. 4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:30 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:40 p. m.; New York 6:34 p. m.

Chicago Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:20 p. m., Philadelphia 2:30 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:50 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:00 a. m.; New York 6:50 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:55 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a. m.; Philadelphia 9:50 a. m.; Baltimore 9:00 a. m.; Washington 11:30 a. m.; New York 1:03 p. m.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrives at Brinton's 10:30 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 22, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex.	2:33 a m
Cleve & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:58 p m
Chicago Exp	9:23 a m	Clevel'd & Whg Ex	3:53 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	1:28 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:33 p m
Pacific Exp	1:43 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	8:33 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:38 p m	Chicago Mail	8:23 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	1:08 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 24, 1873, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Buffalo Express	7:20 a m	8:35 p m
Night Express	8:40 p m	5:55 a m
Day Express	11:50 a m	5:45 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:35 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	9:40 a m	8:20 a m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	5:55 p m	2:15 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:50 a m	6:40 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:00 a m
3d Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:20 A. M., arriving at Parkers at 11:42 A. M. Returning leaves Parkers at 4:40 P. M. arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:35 P. M., stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Corry. Baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After DECEMBER 22, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	McDonald Ac	6:58 a m
Washington Ac	8:48 a m	Washington Ac	8:33 a m
Pacific Express	9:23 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	Cincinnati Exp	12:38 p m
Southern Ex	2:13 p m	McDonald Ac	3:43 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:48 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Fast Line	8:28 p m
Sunday Ch train	1:13 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

2:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:38 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:28 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after December 23d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:35 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac	1:08 p m	Express	2:10 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:49 p m	Springdale No. 1	3:20 p m
Mail	5:45 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 2:10 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connections for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after SUNDAY, MARCH 3D, 1873, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 1	6:40 a m
Through Mail	6:55 a m	West Newton Ac	8:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	Uniontown Ac	10:45 a m
McKeesport Ac No. 2	11:10 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 2	12:10 p m
Uniontown Ac	3:25 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 3	2:05 p m
West Newton Ac	4:35 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 3	5:25 p m	McKeesport Ac. No. 4	7:45 p m
McKeesport Ac. No. 4	6:15 p m	Braddocks Ac	12:30 a m
Braddocks Ac	11:00 p m	Church Train*	10:05 a m
Church Train	1:00 p m		

*Sunday only.

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Braddock's Accommodation Trains leaving Pittsburgh at 11 o'clock P. M., and Braddock's West 11:55 P. M., will run on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broadford and Connellsville for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTION AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P. W. and B. R. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.

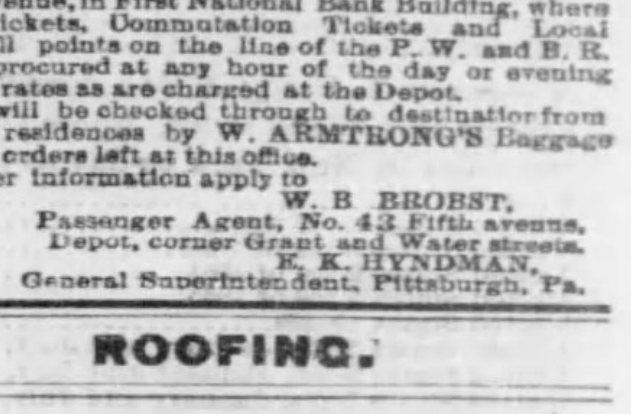
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. ARMSTRONG'S Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to

W. B. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOFING.

GRAVEL



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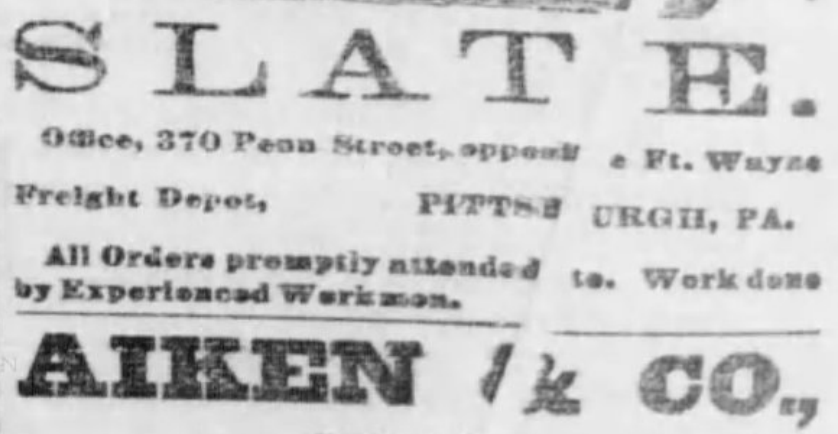
ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN



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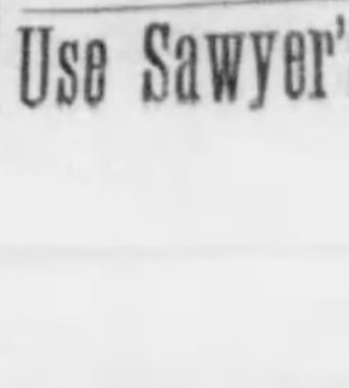

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